FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 MAY 1985

Lebanon

Syrian Forces — Syrian forces surrounded Palestinian camps in north Lebanon, Palestinian sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio stated, adding that Syrian and Amal units surrounded the Palestinian Al-Jalil camp near Ba'labakk. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon disclosed the same day that a Palestinian brigade in the Turbul area was "replaced" by a Syrian Army force and that there is movement by Palestinians and Amal in Al-Biqa', the eastern mountain chain, and Ba'labakk areas.

Political Efforts — President Amin al-Jumayyil and Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki held morning talks 29 May, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon disclosed, while Voice of Lebanon radio stated that Al-Jumayyil leaves in the afternoon for the Damascus summit. When Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, he was asked by Junblatt not to be "hasty" in taking a position since contacts being made by the PSP, the National Democratic Front, and Syria are about to achieve a "solution," PSP radio observed. In other developments, the Egyptian foreign minister, in consultation with the PLO and Jordan, called on the UN Security Council to protect Palestinian refugees and camps with UN Forces, MENA revealed.

IDF — The IDF completed evacuation of "most" positions in western and central sections of the security strip in southern Lebanon, but a "large force" remains deployed in the eastern sector, Jerusalem radio announced 29 May.

Syria-USSR

Monitored Syrian sources have not been observed to mention Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's "short and secret" visit to the Soviet Union, which ended early 28 May as reported by KUNA. The "urgent request" from the Soviets concerned the current Lebanese fighting in the Palestinian camps, KUNA stated.

Iran-Iraq

"Timely use" of radar and heavy air defenses foiled the fifth and sixth Iraqi air raids against the Iranian capital, Tehran radio reported. However, the Iranian military communique carried by IRNA announced that "scores of civilians" were killed or wounded by Iraqi raids on 8 Iranian cities, while Iranian forces bombarded 12 Iraqi cities in retaliation and killed at least 40 Iraqi troops on the front lines. Military sources cited by IRNA described the Iranian joint air and ground attack against a Basra Province power plant at Az-Zubayr as "exceptionally bold in the history of aerial battles." Meanwhile, Iran categorically denied the 27 May Iraqi claim of downing an Iranian plane as face-saving propaganda, IRNA stated.

Acknowledging Iranian attacks and the missile attack on Baghdad, the Iraqi Armed Forces communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio recounted a total of 16 air raids against 10 Iranian cities or military camps.

Arab League Committee-USSR

The visit to the Soviet Union by a 7-man Arab League Committee tasked with resolving the Iran-Iraq conflict was "successful" the Kuwaiti delegate stated in a KUNA interview. He noted assurances that the Soviet Union will exert all efforts to find a solution to the war including "direct contacts with Iran." Baghdad radio reviewed the committee's 27 May talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and related the USSR's reaffirmation of the need to solve the conflict peacefully. Following Gromyko's talks with the committee, he met the Jordanian foreign minister, who is also in the delegation, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Using "strong language," Gromyko conveyed the USSR's "strong stand" against the Amman agreement and its opposition to unilateral settlement of the Mideast crisis, the radio maintained. INA reported that Gromyko met with Iraq's delegate Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz 28 May in a cordial atmosphere to discuss bilateral ties and the war that "Iran insists on continuing."

Bahrain

Bahrain "officially" denied a report by a West German news agency that there was a recent coup attempt in Bahrain, Al-Shariqah *AL-KHALIJ* disclosed. A Tehran radio commentary noted that the Bahraini authorities uncovered a "Saddamist conspiratorial network" whose mission was to stage a military coup in Bahrain after infiltrating the officer corp.

Sudan

Sudan is careful to "preserve its neutrality and remove its independent decisionmaking from power blocs," Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah stated in comments carried by SUNA on his meeting with visiting U.S. official Chester Crocker. The talks dealt with bilateral relations and U.S. aid, Daf'allah said. Crocker, who also met with both the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, affirmed U.S. support for Sudan and noted that neighboring countries are engaged in activities to undermine Sudan's unity and stability, the agency added. As for dialogue with the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement leader John Garang, Daf'allah reconfirmed that the government is ready for a dialogue inside or outside the country, while Sudan's General Federation of Trade Unions appealed to Garang to hold talks rather than continue fighting, SUNA reported.

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'Arafat Comments on Central Council Meeting

JN291147 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman today on a visit that will last several days, during which he will meet with senior officials. In an airport statement to a JNA-PETRA correspondent, 'Arafat said that the PLO Central Council held continuous meetings in Tunis over 3 days and discussed largely important topics, headed by the massacres being committed against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon at the hands of the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades and the Amal movement's militias. He added: The Central Council adopted several resolutions to deal with the situation on all levels. He reviewed the PLO Executive Committee's political moves since the conclusion of the 17th PNC session.

He added that the Central Council also studied and discussed all aspects of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The PLO Executive Committee made all clarifications and explanations about the agreement. The Central Council, he said, emphasized its commitment to the principles on which agreement was reached at the PNC and approved the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement concluded in Amman on 11 February. He said the Council also discussed PLO political moves on Arab and international levels, including the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move.

The Council also concentrated on all aspects of the conditions of Palestinians in the occupied territory, including political, economic, and social aspects. He greeted the brave national stand of the leaders and sons of our people in the occupied territory, as well as their cohesion with the PLO. He also greeted the brave stand of our kinfolk in Beirut in defense of camps.

He said the Council also discussed affairs related to national unity in light of the unified Palestinian stand of all Palestinian factions and forces in defense of the camps in Beirut. He added that he asked the Executive Committee and the national unity committee to continue their work in this direction for the sake of further national unity, whether inside or outside the occupied territory.

'Arafat said violent attacks are still being launched against the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps at a time when large reinforcements have reached the 6th Brigade. These reinforcements, he said, included all units of the 8th Brigade, in addition to a battalion from the 1st Brigade that is stationed in Ba'labakk. Moreover, he said, reinforcements reached the Amal movement from Al-Biqa' and southern Lebanon.

'Arafat was received at the airport by Dr Sami Jawdah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs; Dr Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry affairs; the acting foreign minister; and the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry. He was also received by Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member; the director of the office of the commander in chief; the director of the PLO office in Amman; and the Badr Forces commander. Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, and Bilal al-Hasan, PNC member, arrived along with 'Arafat.

PLO Central Council Discusses Beirut Situation

JN281811 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] At the conclusion of its meetings in Tunis, the PLO Central Council approved a number of urgent measures dealing with the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and bolstering the combat ability of those defending them. The Council also approved a plan for political moves with the aim of facing the plot against the Palestinian people and exposing the facts on both the Arab and international levels in order to denounce those who have participated in attacks against Palestinian camps. One of the Council's resolutions on the Beirut situation said that the PLO Central Council firmly rejects any attempt to transfer the Palestinian people from their locations and, following the Beirut plot, the Palestinian people can only return to the Palestinian land or fight unto death. A Council spokesman expressed his regret that only three Arab states welcomed the PLO request for an Arab League meeting to save the people in the Beirut camps. These countries are Jordan, Iraq, and Tunisia.

PLO Officials Comment on Fighting in Beirut

JN281936 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] In statements to the press in Tunis yesterday, PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih said that the events in the Palestinian camps in Beirut, as well as the brutal aggressions against them, are considered a mark of disgrace for everyone who participated in carrying out these crimes against the Palestinian citizens in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps. He also urged all free and honest people in the world to move to halt these brutal aggressions.

Brother Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], PLO Executive Committee member and deputy secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], also said that the continuation of battles in Beirut and the Amal movement's insistence on storming Palestinian camps, regardless of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians' lives, show the dimensions of the onslaught and its local, regional, and international ties. In special statements the PLF distributed to the media today, he added that the Amal movement's full adoption of the position taken by the Phalangists, Israel, and the Lebanese authority — all of whom call for disarming Palestinians — show the nature of the agreement concluded with the Zionist enemy as it is preparing to withdraw from southern Lebanon. Moreover, the Lebanese Army's participation in battles through the 6th and 8th Brigades is also clear evidence of the existing partnership between the authority and Amal against the Palestinian.

Regarding Syria's support for Amal, Brother Abu al-'Abbas stressed that this explains plans to deal a blow to Palestinian resistance and to disarm it under the slogans of confronting 'Arafat and his fighters. He added that the purpose of this is to destroy the Palestinian presence. He also said that the Amal movement's disarming of the Palestinians and protecting the enemy's northern border is the price of giving Syria a free hand in Lebanon under the auspices of U.S. and Israeli approval.

In a special statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH*, the PLF secretary general described the Amal movement's attack against Palestinian camps in Beirut as a conspiratorial deal at the expense of the Palestinian people and as a step toward certain arrangements in Beirut and southern Lebanon in accordance with the security conditions that the Zionist entity insists on for closing southern Lebanon in the face of the national weapon and in return for its withdrawal from the occupied territories. This unilateral deal is similar to the Camp David accords, but without announcements. This deal also forms an accurate interpretation of the 17 May agreement, which was pushed out the door and brought in through the window.

Regarding the Amal movement's claim that Yasir 'Arafat is behind these clashes, the secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine said that the steadfastness of Sabra and Shatila for 7 consecutive days has undermined all claims and lies that Amal and its supporters have spread.

PLO's Milhim on USSR, Romania, Bulgaria Visits

JN250657 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 25 May 85 p 19

[Text] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* — PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim has returned to Amman after, together with PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi, visiting the USSR, Romania, and Bulgaria. In a press statement, Milhim said that opinions were exchanged with Soviet leaders and officials on matters related to the Palestine cause and its developments. He added: Many points, particularly those related to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, were clarified. We put them in the picture of the situation and in its correct framework without any ambiguity. He pointed out that they clarified the objectives of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is based on adhering to the objectives of the Palestinian people, the PNC resolutions, international legitimacy, and not bargaining over legitimate rights.

Milhim asserted that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement successfully passed an important point during the visit to the region by Shultz and Murphy. The PLO's role was asserted as well as the convening of an international conference with the participation of the big powers to implement UN resolutions aimed at achieving a just solution to the cause.

The Palestinian official noted that [Jordanian] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri's visit to Moscow during the next 2 days will contribute to clarifying the picture for the Soviet leaders. Milhim said: The Soviet leaders confirmed to us the continuation of Soviet support for the Palestine cause, the PLO, and the Palestinian people's just rights, as well as the need to reinforce unity and the importance of Arab support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

On his Romania visit, Milhim said: We met with the Romanian president and conveyed a verbal message from 'Arafat. We also met with the foreign minister and a number of officials there. The officials expressed their support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, the Palestine cause, and Arab issues.

In Bulgaria we held useful talks with the political and party leaderships, as well as with the front for solidarity and friendship on various issues. Milhim praised the results of this tour, asserting the importance of continuing dialogue with friends to serve our people's objectives and issues, as well as the issues of joint struggle. Milhim briefed 'Arafat on the results of the visit to the three countries. He will also brief meetings of the Executive Committee and the Central Council due to begin in Tunis tomorrow.

PLO To Accept Resolution 242 'With Reservations'

GF251342 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1238 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 May (WAKH) — Citing Palestinian sources, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* says that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will announce in the next few days a new stand on UN Security Council Resolution 242. The sources say that 'Arafat will announce the PLO's acceptance of Resolution 242 with reservations on the phrase that provides for the recognition of "Israel's right to exist." The sources say that 'Arafat informed a group of politicians in Tunis last week that he distinguishes between Resolution 242 and the phrase "Israel's right to exist" because recognition is usually given to a state that exists and not to the right of such a state to exist. 'Arafat said that such recognition of a state's right to exist is a recognition of the basis on which the state was established — and in Israel's case it would be recognition of the racist Zionist character which the PLO will not recognize.

Freed Fatah Members Send Cable to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD291054 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 10, May 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a cable from the sons of the Palestine National Liberation Movement - Fatah - who have been freed from Zionist jails. It reads:

Brother leader of the Great Al-Fatih September Revolution and hope of the Arab revolution: Greetings of comprehensive Arab revolution. Your call for the defence of our Palestinian camps in Lebanon had the greatest effect upon us. It was a leading and significant attitude you alone have taken. We highly valued it. As we express our attitude and feelings, we assure you that the masses of our Palestinian people and the patriotic Lebanese and all Arab masses will answer your call, for it is a word of truth that must be said even in the darkest of circumstances and a brave attitude no one takes except every free and genuine Arab who is proud of being an Arab.

From here, from the sacred land of Libya where our liberty was gained by force from Zionist enemies, we, the family of martyr Dalal al-Maghribi and all other martyrs that fell on the path of the continued armed struggle till victory is achieved, stand with you and press upon your hands. March forward with brave strides. Press ahead. Move swiftly because your moving now will have very active effect to save our people, which is subjected to a planned and systematic conspiracy led by deviated Amal movement.

Long live Arab unity.

Long live Palestine free and Arabic revolution until victory.

ICO Secretary General Praises GCC 'Accomplishments'
GF250730 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] ICO Secretary General Shariffudin Pirzadeh has underlined the accomplishments of the GCC which are considered a gain for the Islamic nation and a phenomenon of Islamic solidarity. In a statement to the newspaper *AL-MADINAH*, to be published tomorrow, Pirzadeh congratulated His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and their majesties and highnesses the GCC leaders and their peoples on the immense accomplishments and positive steps they have made in the framework of the GCC, embracing all aspects of cooperation and integration. He called on the Islamic nation to cohere and unite in order to face the challenges poised against the Arab and Islamic nation and to use all energies in the service of its fateful causes, foremost of which is the Jerusalem and Palestine cause. He noted that what the GCC countries have achieved is an example which the Islamic nation should follow.

BAHRAIN

Information Ministry 'Source' Denies Coup Attempt

GF281343 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
28 May 85 p 1

[Text] Bahrain yesterday officially denied reports that there has been a coup attempt in Bahrain recently.

A Bahraini Information Ministry source said that, "a report carried by the West German news agency DPA on such an attempt is totally false."

U.S. 'Anti-Arab Discrimination' Opposed

GF250510 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
25 May 85 p 5

[Text] Bahrain's Chamber of Commerce has lent its weight to the battle against anti-Arab discrimination in the United States.

And many of the island's top businessmen are expected to come up with cash aimed at countering the powerful Zionist lobby in America.

A special four-man chamber committee has been set up to work closely with former U.S. Senator James Abourezk, the driving force behind the 15,000-member U.S.-based Arab-American Anti Discrimination Committee.

Chamber member Hasan Muhammad Zayn al-Din, who is managing director of the Bahrain Investment Bank, said members were impressed with Mr Abourezk's ideas during his two recent visits to the island.

"We plan to do everything we can to help, though it is impossible to put a figure on exactly how much we will raise.

"To start with, we will be selective about who we contact for money — it will mainly be businessmen at the beginning," he said.

"Later, we will take the message to a wider public."

During his last visit — earlier this month when he addressed a well-attended meeting at the Chamber of Commerce — Mr Abourezk said the American public knew very little about Arabs.

He said two images — one of oil shaykhs, the other of terrorists — were prevalent, and this led to many misunderstandings. Mr Zayn al-Din said he believed the fight to change American public opinion would be a long one.

The three other members of the chamber committee are Muhammad al-Jalal, the chairman, 'Abd al-Nabi Shuala and Rasul al-Jishi.

KUWAIT

Further on Assassination Attempt on Amir

Attacker Identified

GF281200 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
27 May 85 p 1

[Text] Kuwait, AP — Kuwaiti security authorities said yesterday that they have identified the perpetrator of the criminal attack on the amir of Kuwait after assembling pieces of his fingers and examining his fingerprints. The culprit is an Iraqi by the name of Riyad Mufti 'Aqil.

Life has begun to return to normal in Kuwait city. The police had set up checkpoints on the crossroads in the city center to check motorists' identity cards.

Attacker Used Forged Passport

GF281400 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
28 May 85 p 1

[Text] Kuwait — *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that the Kuwaiti Government's investigations into the criminal attack on the amir of Kuwait have revealed that the Pakistani passport that was carried by the accused and whose pages were strewn during the explosion is a false passport and that the residence permit stamped on it is also forged.

The criminal has been identified through the statements he made to the car rental company from which he hired the car that was used in the attack.

Iraqi Envoy Denies Connection

GF281530 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
28 May 85 p 16

[Text] Kuwait — Iraq yesterday strongly rejected claims that the culprit who carried out the attempted attack on the amir of Kuwait with a booby-trapped car on 25 May is an Iraqi. 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani, the Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait, said, "the Al-Da'wah Party to which the criminal belongs, is an Iranian party 100 percent." He said the fact that some members of the party can speak Arabic, particularly the Iraqi dialect is no justification for calling them Iraqis.

The Iraqi ambassador said that to call members of the Al-Da'wah Party Iraqis is totally rejected and is an unacceptable transgression against Iraq.

These remarks were made by the Iraqi ambassador during his meeting with Arab and foreign journalists yesterday following his meeting with the amir of Kuwait, during which he conveyed an urgent message from President Saddam Husayn to the amir of Kuwait wishing him a speedy recovery.

Issue of Visas Suspended
GF290510 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 29 May 85 p 1

[Text] Kuwait has suspended temporarily the issue of entry visas and residence permits for foreigners wanting to work in the Gulf state as part of tighter security measures following Saturday's car bomb attack on ruler, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Announcing the decision yesterday, Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Sabah said it would be temporary "until certain brakes are applied on laws related to visas."

Parliamentary sources said Kuwait is preparing to amend existing security regulations, especially those related to residence permits for non-Kuwaitis, who account for more than half of the 1.7 million population.

Kuwait's Crown Prince, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, said government and parliament would work together to enact new laws or amend existing ones which "may force us to sacrifice ways we have become used to."

Security sources said several suspects had been arrested following the attack on the amir, who escaped with scratches from flying glass. Four people, including the suicide driver, were killed.

GCC, PLO Leaders Send Messages
LD281934 Kuwait KUNA in English 1836 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, may 28 (KUNA) — H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah al-Sabah received Tuesday messages from the General Secretariat of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Fatah movement Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, and Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah.

The General Secretariat of the GCC condemned the attack on the motorcade of H.H. the amir last Saturday, and congratulated the crown prince for the survival of the amir.

In his message, Khalaf said the survival of the amir and the failure of the attack has diminished anxiety over his safety.

Hawatimah condemned the assault and expressed confidence that Kuwait's stands will never be deterred by blackmailing. The DFLP leader pointed out to the "severe crisis" currently experienced by the Palestinian people in Beirut's refugee camps saying "it is unmatched during all eras of modern Palestinian struggle." He reiterated that his people will continue their struggle to establish an independent state on Palestinian soil. Hawatimah asserted that the Palestinian people will stand side by side with the Kuwaiti people in defending the dignity of the Arab nation.

The crown prince and prime minister sent reply messages in which he assured that Kuwait will never be deterred by such criminal acts and will continue its march in serving causes of the Arab nation.

'Arafat, Al-Wazir Depart
LD261813 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1738 GMT 26 May 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 26 May (KUNA) — The PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat left Kuwait this evening, accompanied by the deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces Khalil al-Wazir after a short visit during which they extended congratulations to his highness the amir of Kuwait on his escape from the vicious attempt on the motorcade of his highness yesterday morning.

Commentary Calls for Hanging Terrorists
GF281917 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic 27 May 85 pp 1, 23

["Opinion" column by the editor: "Frankly"]

[Text] Kuwait has always been an oasis of stability and a secure haven for people oppressed by various regimes, trying to escape from their hegemony and tyranny. It is still a secure place for any honest expatriate endeavoring to make a living without throwing a stone into the well from which he drinks. Recently it has been observed that some regimes have indeed begun to offend Kuwait and violate its security, stability, and sovereignty as though it is an "emaciated raft".

These regimes have used all the methods and means followed in the world of terrorism, including time bombs, explosive devices, and aggression and assassinations, that have been carried out with the most modern terrorist tools. They have committeed aggression against Kuwaiti institutions, establishments, and personalities as well as non-Kuwaiti personalities residing in Kuwait. The chain of terror and threats continues. That shows how they want good for Kuwait and are rewarding it with bombs, silencers, and cars laden with explosives. The criminal act against the amir represented the peak of their terror.

It is strange that through the Iranian charge d'affaires Iran has denounced this incident, sent a bouquet of flowers to the amir, and extended "congratulations" to him on his escape. That is how they kill somebody and participate in his funeral. This stand by Iran and its supporters cannot deceive anybody. This diplomatic "intrigue" cannot act as a means of justifying the reality of its stand based on support for and the trend toward the organization that claimed responsibility for the explosion. That side is the responsibility of Iran. Everybody knows it and the support and blessing it receives in all its operations in Arab and foreign countries.

We pose one question to Iran: Why is the hijacked Kuwaiti plane still standing at Tehran Airport and the Iranian authorities are refusing to return it to Kuwait? We are not even mentioning the strange and curious collusion between the hijackers and the Iranian organs. This is the biggest indication that Iran is involved in the operation carried out by sides that camouflage their operations under Islamic names and use them as a launching platform.

For a long time Iran has been issuing threats to Kuwait and most of the Gulf countries through Friday prayers directly broadcast

over the air, and also through official statements and communiques. These threats have reached a level that they will not spare the lives of any of the Gulf and peninsula rulers, as thoug i the Gulf countries have declared war against Iran and their armies are approaching its capital. In response to these stands, Kuwait must adopt a decisive and constant stand to confront all these challenges practiced by Iran and its organizations under various names.

Through long, arduous, and difficult experiences Kuwait has proved that it is stronger than not being able to confront any threat or challenge. Kuwait is like one family whose members stick together and prove their mettle in times of difficulty. A quick response must be represented in implementing sentences against those convicted for their part in the explosions. Have them hanged so that they will become a lesson for all those who want to learn, and a living example for all those who might let themselves be seduced into tampering with Kuwait's security and stability.

Islamic Jihad Threatens University Students

GF281412 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 27 May 85 p 1

[Text] In an anonymous telephone call yesterday to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, a woman claiming to belong to the Islamic Jihad organization said: We the Islamic Jihad organization claim responsibility for the explosions that will occur at the College of Law and Literature this week. The explosions will be aimed at Kuwaiti and Palestinisn students.

A chain of hoax calls were made yesterday. The study halls at the college of law were evacuated at approximately 1130 following a hoax call alleging that there were explosives placed at the college. Students were also evacuated from the library of the college of law. A number of security men and explosives experts searched the building but found nothing. The hoax calls and search for the explosives coincided with a power outage at the college.

Envoy Replaces Foreign Minister on Moscow Visit

LD251723 Kuwait KUNA in English 1526 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 25 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah cancelled his scheduled visit to the Soviet Union and assigned ambassador of Kuwait to Moscow 'Adil Najm al-Din al-Jarrah to represent him in the seven-man committee, Kuwaiti diplomatic sources told KUNA Saturday. The source said that Sheikh Sabah will not be able to join the seven man committee in its talks with the Soviet leadership on latest development of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The seven man committee led by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi includes Iraq's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, Jordan's Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, North Yemen's Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, Kuwait's ambassador to Moscow 'Adil Najm Al-Din al-Jarrah, Tunisian ambassador to Moscow Mohamed Habib Gherab and the Moroccan ambassador Abdelkhaleq Kabbaj.

The committee, arriving tomorrow is scheduled to meet on Monday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and other state officials for talks on ending the Gulf conflict.

Foreign Minister Apologizes

LD260959 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, 26 May (KUNA) — An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, has apologized for not participating in the 7-man Arab committee delegation entrusted with following up the Iraq-Iran war when this delegation visits Moscow tomorrow; this is due to the circumstances of the sinful attack that took place yesterday on the motorcade of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, while he was on his way to his office at Al-Sif Palace.

The source told KUNA that the Foreign Ministry has communicated this to Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy premier and foreign minister; Chedli Klibi, the Arab League secretary general; and to the other members of the 7-man committee which includes Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and YAR Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani. The source added that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad has asked Kuwaiti ambassador to the Soviet Union 'Adil Najm al-Din al-Jarrah to represent Kuwait at the meetings of the 7-man committee with Soviet officials.

Sources of the 7-man committee said that Tunisia will be represented by its ambassador to the Soviet Union Mohamed Habib Gherab and Morocco will be represented by its ambassador to Moscow Abdelkhaleq Kabbaj.

Envoy Discusses Visit

LD281503 Kuwait KUNA in English 1420 GMT 28 May 85

[By Khaled al-Tarrah]

[Text] Moscow, May 28 (KUNA) — There are some positive, if not strong enough, Iranian indications for ending the conflict with Iraq, a high-ranking Kuwaiti diplomat said Tuesday. These indications are by themselves adequate for expanding and intensifying efforts for ending the five-year war, Kuwait's Ambassador in Moscow 'Adil Najm al-Din al-Jarrah said in an interview with KUNA.

He said he felt such trends in the course of his contacts in circles concerned with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Al-Jarrah, who presides over the Arab ambassador group emanating from the seven-man Arab committee assigned to seek an end to the conflict said "it is not the time to discuss these indications," but they are positive, he stressed.

Asked to outline the progress of talks by the seven-man committee in Moscow, Al-Jarrah said a comprehensive review of risks endangering the region has been made in addition to means that might assist in ending the conflict. Some of those ideas are being

studied by the Soviets, the ambassador said, adding the Arab League's secretary-general provided a clear presentation of the philosophy of the Iraqi-Iranian war. The committee's visit was successful and provided an excellent opportunity for an Arab-Soviet dialogue over the likely consequences of that conflict, Al-Jarrah said.

The Kuwaiti ambassador joined the seven man committee when Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir could not make the trip to Moscow following Saturday's attack on the motorcade of H.H. the amir.

"We have received assurances that the Soviet Union will exert all efforts towards a solution of the conflict including direct contacts with Iran," the ambassador told KUNA.

In the course of their discussions here, the committee members touched on the Middle East issue and developments in Lebanon, Al-Jarrah said, adding the Soviet Union believes that the dilemma is caused by Arab disunity. The Soviets strongly criticised the blood letting in Lebanon by Arab hands, Al-Jarrah pointed.

Al-Rashid Leaves for Syria To Deliver Amir's Message

LD280949 Kuwait KUNA in English 0858 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, may 28 (KUNA) — Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid Tuesday left here for Damascus to deliver a message from H.H. the amir to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

H.H. the amir told chief editors of local press yesterday that he asked Al-Rashid to deliver a message to the Syrian president on the fighting in and around Palestinian camps in Beirut.

Rashid will be accompanied by director of Foreign Ministry's Undersecretary Office Ahmad al-Fahad.

Several Arab leaders have sent to message to Al-Asad urging Syrian political intervention to halt fierce fighting between Shi-'ite Amal militias and Palestinians in refugee camps in Beirut.

QATAR

Sudanese Prime Minister Daf'allah Visits

Arrives in Doha

GF251850 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Doha, 25 May (WAKH) — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah and his accompanying delegation arrived in Doha tonight on a brief visit to Qatar within his current tour to the region. Foremost among those who welcomed him was His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister.

During this visit Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah will brief the Qatari officials on the situation in his country as well as discuss issues of mutual interest.

Meets Amir

GF260525 Doha QNA in Arabic 1945 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Doha, 25 May (QNA) — The amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, has received an oral message from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, on the latest developments and the current situation in Sudan and on strengthening bilateral relations.

The message was conveyed by Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, Sudanese prime minister, who is currently visiting Doha, during his meeting with the amir of Qatar here this evening.

The audience was attended by His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister.

Concludes Visit

GF261128 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister, was foremost of those who bid farewell to Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, after his short visit to the State of Qatar. During his visit he conveyed an oral message to the amir of the State, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, dealing with the situation in his country and fraternal bilateral relations. He also was seen off by a number of shaykhs and ministers; the deputy chairman of the Advisory Council; Ahmad al-Tayid al-Kurdufani, Sudanese ambassador in Doha; and a number of senior officials.

GULF TIMES Calls for Strict Security Measures

GF281808 Doha QNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Doha, 28 May (QNA) — The Qatari paper *GULF TIMES* called for strict implementation of the security measures in regional countries to cut off all those who want to harm the security and stability enjoyed by our people.

In its editorial today, the English-language paper said that the current investigations on the criminal attack against the procession of His Highness Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al-Sabah last Saturday points out the need to implement more effective security measures, particularly with regard to passports and methods to fake them.

The *GULF TIMES* suggested that there should be a joint international stand with regard to issuing passports, the regulations to grant them, and to make sure of their need. The paper said that this requires cooperation between the authorities dealing with passports and Interpol.

SAUDI ARABIA

Moroccan Foreign Minister Filali Visits

Meets Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal

LD252237 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2225 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 25 May (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the minister of foreign affairs conferred this evening with Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdellatif Filali who arrived earlier this evening in Al-Ta'if on a visit to the Kingdom, during which he will hand a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother His Majesty King Hasan II, the King of Morocco.

Received by King

LD262347 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2220 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Ta'if, 26 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz tonight received at his royal office in Al-Ta'if Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdellatif Filali, who conveyed to His Majesty a message from Morocco's King Hassan II.

The meeting was attended by the crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; the second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and inspector general, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and the Moroccan ambassador to the Kingdom, Zayn al-Abidin.

Departs 27 May

GF271136 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Ta'if, 27 May (SPA) — Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali left Al-Ta'if this morning after a 1-day visit to the Kingdom, during which he conveyed a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother His Majesty Moroccan Monarch Hasan II.

He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; a number of officials; and the Moroccan ambassador to the Kingdom, Zayn al-Abidin el Alaoui.

Petroleum Ministry 'Source' Denies Price Reduction

GF252024 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Ta'if, 25 May (SPA) — A responsible source at the Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Ministry has stated the following:

There have been rumors in recent days that the Kingdom is preparing to reduce oil prices. To clarify facts we affirm that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which bore the greatest burden in defending prices will not be the one to reduce prices. Therefore, the Kingdom is committed to defending the official price agreed upon by OPEC and calls on all to cooperate with it to achieve this purpose.

Foreign Minister Discusses Tehran Visit

PM251408 Riyadh AL-RIYAD in Arabic 21 May 85 p 1

[Chief Editor Turki 'Abdallah al-Sudayri report: "His Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal Concludes Visit to Tehran, Returns to Jeddah, and Tells *AL-RIYAD*: The Talks With the Iranian Leaders Were Frank, Clear and, I hope, Constructive"]

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal returned to Jeddah yesterday afternoon after a 3-day visit to Tehran at the invitation of Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. During the visit Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. He also met with the Islamic states' ambassadors in the Iranian capital.

His highness made the following statement to *AL-RIYAD* on the results of his visit:

I first want to express my appreciation and thanks to my colleague Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for the reception and hospitality accorded to me and my delegation during our stay in Tehran. The visit was a precious opportunity for me to exchange views with his excellency on matters of mutual interest.

I was glad to be received by his excellency the president of the Republic, his eminence the Majlis speaker, and his excellency the prime minister. I can state that my talks with them all were frank, clear, serious and, I hope, constructive. I explained to the Iranian officials the immutable principles on which the Kingdom's foreign policy has been based since the reign of the Kingdom's founder, the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn 'Abd al-Rahman, and throughout the reign of His Exalted Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. These immutable principles are based on the principle of uniting the Muslims and urging them to join hands and avoid division and disunity.

I also discussed with the Iranian officials the critical and sensitive conditions in the region, especially the destructive Iraq-Iran war, Iranian-GCC relations, and Iranian-Saudi relations. I hope that the talks held on these issues, which were, as I said, clear, frank, and serious, will open the way for building new relations based on understanding, good-neighborliness, and work in the interest of the region and in the interest of the security, progress, and stability of its people.

On the possibility of an official visit to the Kingdom by the Iranian foreign minister, his highness said: I have invited his excellency to visit the Kingdom and he has accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be set later, God willing.

Attack on Kuwaiti Amir, Gulf War Examined

GF271450 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 27 May 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 27 May (SPA) — *AL-JAZIRAH* condemns the abortive criminal attempt to assassinate the amir of Kuwait on 25 May. The paper says that Kuwait's prestigious position on the Gulf, Arab, Muslim, and international levels; its social, material, and security conditions; the leading role it plays in strengthening Gulf unity and supporting joint Arab action; and its vanguard stands championing world peace and stability have made it a target for several regional and international rancorous parties seeking to destroy Kuwait's strength and obstruct its ability to overcome difficulties and contain negative aspects. The paper says that sick and vile persons who have sunk deep in the mire of crime sought to undermine Kuwait's security and stability exploiting its tolerance and good intentions in dealing with others.

'UKAZ asserts that any contemptible attempt to tamper with the region's security will only make the citizens of the Arab Gulf countries more determined to continue in their march of progress and construction to serve the causes of the Arab nation and thwart those who are lying in wait for our nation. The paper says that the GCC countries have always demonstrated their ability to face all challenges with a united will and decision, and through coordination and thus safeguard their gains and destiny. The GCC countries have spared no effort to provide all means of security, stability, and prosperity in the region and have sought to keep the area free of the threat of foreign intervention. *'UKAZ* says that on this basis the GCC states are continuing their good offices on all levels to bring about an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war and to prevent its escalation. *'UKAZ* expresses the hope that the two warring parties will respond positively to the call of reason, resort to God's law for arbitration, and stop the war to preserve the region's security and stability and to strengthen Muslim solidarity.

AL-YAWM says that the Iraqi-Iranian war has reached a level that cannot be ignored and the leaders of the Muslim nation must seek to stop the war. The paper says that the warring parties must respond positively to the calls of peace so that the war will come to a halt and the two fraternal peoples can concentrate on rebuilding what the war destroyed. *AL-YAWM* says that the two neighboring countries that have common ties of religion must join together against a common enemy that is waiting for an opportunity to spread its venom in the body of the Muslim nation. The paper urges the two sides to review their stands on the war and their calculations during the blessed month of Ramadan and says that the Muslim nation's losses as a result of the war are unredeamable and its dangers have spread to engulf many countries.

UAE

Deputy Prime Minister Denies Leasing Base to U.S.

GF290836 Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 May (QNA) — The UAE National Federal Council has received a message from Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, the deputy prime minister, in which he denied reports carried by some foreign newspapers that one of the UAE emirates has leased part of its territory to the U.S. Government for use as an RDF base.

Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad emphasized that these reports are not true. He said the UAE policy is characterized by total neutrality and that it stays away from all that harms its sovereignty, security, and the sovereignty of other countries.

The National Federal Council, which met last night, posed a question to the deputy prime minister on this subject.

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq Visits Dubayy

Arrives 26 May

GF261307 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1225 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Dubayy, 26 May (WAKH) — Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in Dubayy this afternoon on a short visit to the UAE.

He was received by the UAE deputy prime minister and Dubai ruler Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid, minister of finance and industry; and Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid, minister of defense.

Security Tight

GF270530 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 27 May 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq arrived in Dubai yesterday for a short private visit to the UAE amid tight security at the city's airport and in the main streets.

Dubai residents reported an increase in police patrols and other security measures in the wake of Saturday's carbomb attack on the amir of Kuwait.

Meets President

GF271459 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 27 May 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The President, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, and Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq last night reviewed current Arab and Islamic developments, the situation in the Gulf and various efforts to put an end to the Iran-Iraq war, as well as ways of boosting relations between the UAE and Pakistan.

Present at the meeting were His Highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Mohammad al-Qasimi, Member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Al-Sharjah, Shaykh Khalifa ibn Zayid, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and the Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and Shaykh Surour ibn Mohammad, Chamberlain of the Presidential Court.

Shaykh Zayid hosted a banquet in honour of President Zia who left Abu Dhabi later.

President Ziaul told an informal press conference at the Jumayrah Guest Palace later that his call on Shaykh Rashid which he had been planning for a long time, was the reason of his visit to Dubai. This meeting, as well as the one later in Abu Dhabi with President Shaykh Zayid manifested the close and brotherly relations Pakistan had with the UAE, he said.

Indeed, the level of cooperation between the two countries was such that even institutions such as joint commissions which were instruments of common policy had little work to do, Gen Ziaul said when asked why the UAE-Pakistan joint commission had not met on schedule.

He cited his close contacts with President Zayid to illustrate how the two countries were always ready to help each other. A questioner had recalled recent reports about a mediatory role to be played by Shaykh Zayid in the context of problems in Indo-Pakistan relations.

The Pakistani President said while Indo-Pakistan relations "are going very well," if the need for a mediatory role ever arose, his country could always bank on Shaykh Zayid's good offices.

He did not accept as authentic a newsman's citing of a report which quoted Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi as repeating doubts about Pakistan's nuclear programme. He said reports such as these were the reason why he considered "journalists to be the most unreliable community in the world."

President Ziaul recalled that each time he had met Mr Gandhi, he had found him to be understanding and keen to improve relations with Pakistan.

Received by Vice President

GF261812 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1420 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Dubayy, 26 May (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, UAE vice president and prime minister, received here today Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid, the UAE minister of defense.

Further on Sudanese Prime Minister's Visit

Received by Al-Qasimi

GF251326 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1255 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 25 May (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Supreme Council, received at noon today Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah who is currently visiting the UAE, and his accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by Faysal ibn Khalid Al-Qasimi, chief of the Amiri Court, and Dr 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Hamid Ibrahim, Sudanese ambassador to the UAE.

Following the meeting Dr al-Jazuli said that he briefed the Al-Shariqah ruler on the recent developments of the internal situation in Sudan and the economic problems that Sudan is facing currently.

Holds Press Conference

GF252010 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Dubayy, 25 May (WAKH) — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah affirmed that the real guarantee of the revolution in Sudan is the Sudanese people and their political awarenss, and not the armed forces which participated in the revolution. They are one of the sectors of the Sudanese people and they have declared their total alliance to the people.

In a press conference held in Dubayy, UAE, he said that the fear from the movement of military changes in the Third World is a known fear and has its background and causes but Sudan has its specialities; the most important of these are represented in the October 1964 and March 1985 revolutions.

As to what has been said that there is an intention to abolish integration between Egypt and Sudan and reduce Sudanese-Egyptian relations, the Sudanese prime minister said: "The integration took place in circumstances where the Sudanese people were totally absent. We know that integration takes place through the will of the people and not the will of the governments. The Sudanese people have their opinion of the integration agreement but the Sudanese people have a deep geographical, historic, social, and political liaison with the Egyptian people. Our relations with Egypt are continuing and expanding and there is no intention to reduce these relations."

As to the issue of transporting the Falashas to Israel and the extent of the former Sudanese president's involvement in it, the Sudanese prime minister said there are legal committees following up the sensitive and important issues, the most important of which is the issue of the Falashas. The court of the attorney general and the special committees are following it up in order to punish those who are proven guilty.

Regarding the Sudanese Government's interest in starting a dialogue with the seperatist leader in the south, John Garang, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah said that at the moment there are delegations holding talks with Garang in order to reach an agreement calling for the convention of a conference to discuss the problem of the south and ideal ways to resolve the matter. This is necessary in order to establish security and stability in Sudan.

Regarding relations between Sudan and Libya, he said that the Libyan delegation which visited Sudan recently, led by Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, held lengthy talks with him. The two sides agreed that the popular revolution brings them together and imposes on them the necessity to establish good relations in order to preserve the principle of independence and to establish good relations with the Arab, African, and Third World countries.

Regarding the future plans of the Sudanese Government, he said that it is concentrated on ending the famine and the democratic process which is going to be implemented in 1 year; then to settle

the problem of the south and reform the civil government apparatus and to make an effort to preserve Sudan's independence and practice democracy within the framework of safeguarding liberties.

Views Kuwait Amir, Iran-Iraq

GF261807 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1435 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Doha 26 May (WAKH) — Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has denounced the methods aimed at undermining security and stability in the Arab Gulf countries, particularly the attempt to assault His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait.

In a press conference which he held before leaving Doha today and which was carried by QNA, Dr Daf'allah described the talks which he held with the leaders and presidents of the region's countries during his tour as positive and fruitful.

He called for stopping the Iraq-Iran war and ending the bloodshed. He indicated that Sudan is thinking of mediating to end it after a necessary basis for this is found.

The Sudanese prime minister expressed his regret and dismay with the reports of tension prevailing over Sudanese-Egyptian relations. He remarked that Sudan seeks to establish relations of good-neighborliness with all neighboring countries, including Libya and Ethiopia.

Addresses Sudanese Citizens

GF241212 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has said that the transitional period will witness free elections for a constituent assembly which will draft a constitution for the country. During a meeting last night with the Sudanese citizens residing in Abu Dhabi, he added: An elections committee has been formed and has begun its work.

About the problem of the south, Al-Jazuli Daf'allah said: The prevalent opinion is not to relinquish an inch of Sudan's territory; a return has been made to the Addis Ababa agreement to resolve the south's problem.

Iranian Delegation Arrives for Visit 28 May

GF281020 Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 May (QNA) — An Iranian delegation consisting of 'Ali Shams Ardakani, an advisor to the foreign minister and Dr 'Alaoddin Borujerdi, director of the Arab affairs administration at the Foreign Ministry, arrived in Abu Dhabi early today on a visit to the UAE within a tour of a number of the region's states.

The Iranian delegation will convey a message from Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati to Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, dealing with the situation in the region and bilateral relations.

During the visit the delegation will also hold talks with a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry on the current developments in the region.

Delivers Velayati Message

GF281216 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 May (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, received today a written message from Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati dealing with bilateral relations and current developments in the region.

The message was received by Rashid 'Abdallah today during meeting with an Iranian delegation consisting of Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, advisor to the foreign minister for international affairs; and 'Alaoddin Borujerdi, director of the political administration at the Foreign Ministry.

The Iranian delegation arrived in Abu Dhabi last night [as received] on a 2-day visit to the UAE within a tour of a number of the region's states.

Exocet Missiles Used in Military Exercise

GF241102 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 24 May 85 p 18

[Article "by our correspondent"]

[Text] Muscat — A 75-minute "battle" was staged by the Omani navy against an "enemy ship", named *UCO 1*, during which Exocet missiles were fired and bullets rained at the vessel, causing her to sink off Muscat coastline.

The "encounter" proved to be an excellent demonstration of the navy's fighting prowess, especially its missile-firing capabilities.

It was the first "live" missile-firing and gunnery exercise to be conducted by the navy, the main objective being to ensure that the system worked well.

Incidentally, the event proved to be the first "test firing" for the MM40 version of the Exocet missile outside France, its country of origin.

A 35-year-old scrap coaster, bought from a Bahrain yard, served as the "enemy vessel". The Exocet hit the target within 42 seconds of firing, covering eight nautical miles from the firing base.

Batinah, a Provice Class fast-attack missile boat of the navy's 10th Patrol Boat Squadron, served as the missile base.

After the target was hit by the Exocet, other naval vessels subjected the "enemy" to incessant firing, before the control vessel *Mabrukah* fired the last salvo from a 40-70mm Bofor gun, sinking her.

The vessels that took part in the exercise included *Dhofar*, *Sharqiya*, *Sultana* and *Temsah*, all equipped with 76mm Oto-Marka guns.

Before the exercise, three naval boats aided by the Royal Flight's Skyvan aircraft and a Puma helicopter cleared a 20-nautical-mile area of regular vessels. During the "highsea battle," the fighter and helicopter continued to provide aerial surveillance.

PDRY

Chairman Contacts Syrian, Algerian, YAR Leaders

GF271508 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today made a telephone call to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The telephone call discussed the political situation in the Middle East region in light of the military developments and the current fighting between the Amal movement and the Palestinian forces in Beirut.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad telephoned Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid at 0200 today. ANA has learned that the telephone call was aimed at exchanging views between the two leaders on the current battles between Amal and the Palestinian forces in Beirut and at intensification of sincere Arab efforts to stop the current fighting in Beirut, to spare the Arab blood.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad held a telephone conversation yesterday evening with Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, during which they held consultations on the joint efforts which the two parts of the homeland should exert to end the fighting between the Palestinian forces and Amal movement in Lebanon.

During the conversation, it was agreed to form a joint Yemeni delegation commissioned to deliver messages from leaders 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Al-Qadhdhafi Calls Chairman on Beirut Fighting

GF281401 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has briefed his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the 1 September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the current joint Yemeni efforts for stopping the fighting in Beirut so as to save the blood of the Arabs.

This came during the telephone call which Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad received late last night from his brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The talked about the escalating developments in the Lebanese arena in light of the regrettable fighting in Beirut between the Amal forces and the Lebanese Army, and the Palestinian forces in the Palestinian camps.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed the importance of loyal Arab efforts for stopping this bloodshed which will only serve imperialism and the Zionist enemy.

Chairman Receives Message from Gorbachev

GF281442 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received a written message from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The message was delivered to him at his office at the Secretariat of the YSP Central Committee this afternoon during his meeting with Comrade Vladislav Petrovich Zhukov, USSR ambassador in Aden.

During the friendly meeting, they discussed a number of joint issues concerning the two friendly countries. They also exchanged views on the developments in the Arab and international arena.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed appreciation for the prominent Soviet role in supporting the struggle of the Arab people and for their international peace policy. He highly evaluated the Soviet support for the PDRY in all fields. He affirmed that the Soviet-Yemeni friendship — which is witnessing a rapid development on the basis of the principle of international solidarity — will consolidate further according to the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two friendly countries.

Comrade Vladislav Petrovich expressed the appreciation of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the successes achieved and to be achieved in the PDRY for the prosperity and progress of the people under socialism and its splendid method aimed at enhancing peace and security in the region and strengthening the solidarity of the Arab and international liberation movement against imperialism and Zionism.

Soviet Economic Delegation Departs 24 May

GF241310 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 24 May 85

[Excerpt] The Soviet side to the Standing Committe for Economic and Technical Cooperation between the PDRY and the Soviet Union led by Comrade Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and chairman of the Soviet side in the Standing Committee, left Aden today at the end of a visit to the PDRY that lasted several days. During its stay the delegation took part in the meetings of the PDRY-Soviet Standing Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation and also visited several economic projects which the

friendly Soviet Union is implementing in a number of governorates in the PDRY.

Joint Yemeni Delegation Visits Damascus, Beirut

GF271916 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] A joint delegation from the two parts of the homeland commissioned by the Supreme Yemeni Council, is making an emergency visit to Damascus and Beirut. The delegation will deliver messgaes from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. The messages ask that they exert more fraternal efforts to end the regrettable fighting between the Amal movement and the Palestinian forces and to spare the Palestinian and Lebanese bloodshed within the joint unity efforts on the pan-Arab level and on the level of the role played by the two parts of Yemen in favor of the Arab issues, particularly regarding the recent events on the Lebanon arena. This took place during the telephone conversation yesterday between Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, during which they consulted on the joint efforts that the two parts of the homeland should exert in order to end the fighting between the Palestinian forces and the Amal movement in Lebanon.

ANA has learned that it was agreed to form a joint Yemeni delegation commissioned to deliver the two leaders' messages by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; and Dr Husayn al-'Amri, minister of education in the northern part of the homeland, in order to exert possible efforts that are part of the continued series of the Arab and Yemeni efforts to spare Arab bloodshed and bolster capabilities to serve pan-Arab liberation issues of our Arab nation.

YAR

Palestinian-Amal Fighting in Lebanon Denounced

GF251800 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 25 May 85

["Text" of statement made by official source to SABA' concerning the attacks on Palestinian camps in Beirut — read by announcer]

[Text] The YAR Government has followed with great concern and sorrow the fighting that is taking place between the brothers in Beirut around the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila, and the destruction and exposure of their inhabitants' lives to danger.

The YAR Government, while denouncing this fighting which helps the implementation of the scheme of the Zionist enemy, who is lying in wait for the Arab nation, calls upon the warring parties to hasten to end the fighting immediately; it calls upon them to stop the shedding of the brothers' blood which is being spilled on the Lebanese soil. The supreme pan-Arab interest requires Lebanon to be one of the arenas of pan-Arab action against the Zionist presence on the Arab land in Palestine and southern Lebanon, and not an arena for the shedding of Palestinian and Lebanese blood.

It condemns all that is happening now around the Palestinian camps and all the attempts to tear Lebanon up, disintegrate its entity, and deepen the gap among its sons of all sects.

The YAR Government also calls upon all Arab countries to exert efforts to stop this fighting and to prevent its reoccurrence for the good of the supreme national [qawmi] interests of the Arab nation.

Mubarak, Honecker Exchange Cables on Africa

NC281311 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a cable of congratulations from Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR State Council, in which he stressed the GDR's interest in unity of action among the African countries through the OAU in their struggle to maintain international peace, strengthen national independence, settle the Namibian problem, and also in their struggle against racial discrimination and segregation.

In his cable the German president expressed the GDR's solidarity with and support for this just struggle. He pointed out the close cooperation between the GDR and African countries and peoples, which has effectively developed for the sake of the joint struggle to attain freedom. He declared his intention to continue strengthening this considered cooperation.

President Mubarak replied with a thank-you cable in which he stressed the desire of the Arab Republic of Egypt to extend its hand, which is supported by action, to all the forces and people that believe in peace based on justice in order to work together to achieve peace and to direct efforts toward serving the [word indistinct] instead of destroying it.

The president ended his cable by stressing that Egypt will continue along the course of struggle to liberate Namibia and to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Lebanon, Tabah Issue

NC290541 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2205 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 May (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has declared that Egyptian-Arab relations have recently developed to where they are better now than they have been before. He indicated that although these relations have not reached the ultimately desired point, the trend seems to be that they are getting better rather than worse.

In a statement published in Wednesday's edition of *AL-AHRAM*, 'Abd al-Majid said: I cannot say that Egypt is isolated from the Arab world or that it has left the Arab arena. Egypt, however, can extricate the Arab world from its current grave crisis and move it to a better situation. He added: Egypt does not follow anyone and does not accept anyone's conditions. Egypt does not accept any conditions being imposed on it by any quarter. Egypt, however, is ready to reciprocate. The proof of this is the Egyptian presence in Arab states that do not have ambassadorial-level diplomatic representations with Egypt.

Discussing the current situation in the Arab world, 'Abd al-Majid said: We are now witnessing a process of mass extermination, a major crime committed by Arabs against Arabs. No Egyptian can accept what is happening in Lebanon or the attempts at murder and terrorism.

Referring to the negative effect of Egypt's absence from the Arab arena, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: As a result of Egypt's absence, some forces now imagine that they control the situation, either by forming alliances or by creating conflicts. They are not doing this for a noble purpose. On the contrary, they have resorted to one-upmanship, created sensitivities, and adopted narrow and regional viewpoints which are neither objective nor serious.

'Abd al-Majid stressed that Egypt is not sitting back and is not remaining content with issuing statements. Egypt has been in touch with the forces that can influence the situation in an effort to extricate Lebanon from its crisis, keep it Arab and unified, and rescue the Palestinian people from the process of extermination currently taking place in Lebanon.

In his statement to *AL-AHRAM*, 'Abd al-Majid reaffirmed Egypt's support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and its legality. He said: Egypt is eager to see that this agreement does not become a mere document that will be forgotten weeks or months after it is signed. Hence, President Husni Mubarak has submitted his ideas, which call for a U.S. dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation — as a delegation and not just for negotiations preparatory to upcoming or subsequent steps.

'Abd al-Majid said: The United States showed reluctance in accepting the idea of a dialogue when it was submitted during President Mubarak's recent visit to Washington. The United States now accepts a dialogue. The U.S. conditions vis-a-vis the PLO are known and not new. The situation, however, has developed to where it is possible that the delegation may include members named by the PLO. The situation now concerns the members of the Palestinian side after they are named by the PLO.

He noted that several names have been mentioned and consultations are taking place concerning them. He said: We leave the matter to the Palestinian side, but through coordination and consultation with Egypt. He said: Indications are that the Palestinian issue is moving forward politically and diplomatically through the efforts of President Mubarak, King Husayn, and Yasir 'Arafat. What is important is the continuity of the Egyptian-Jordanian stand.

Concerning the Tabah issue, Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained that the Egyptian-Israeli talks dealt with several topics, not just with the Tabah problem. The talks, he said, were productive. We disagreed on some matters and agreed on others. The Tabah issue headed the list.

'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt reconfirms the stand declared by President Mubarak several times. Egypt demands that the Tabah issue be referred to arbitration. The Israeli delegation asked to discuss the matter with its government. We are awaiting ideas brought by the Israeli delegation when the talks resume.

'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt is preparing to discuss this topic on the ministerial level and to involve all the ministries concerned under the supervision of the foreign minister in this vital issue. We adhere to our stand.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are fateful and everlasting, and that the bonds between the two people are stronger than between individuals. Egypt is greatly

aware of the difficulties Sudan is currently facing and is very eager for the country to have stability and security. He indicated that any attempt made by Al-Qadhdhafi or others will not affect these relations. He said that Sudan has full freedom to choose the method it wants.

Concerning Egyptian-Soviet relations, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Our relations with the Soviet Union are good. However, we cannot ignore that we have strong and distinctive relations with the United States. We do not consider this a contradiction. On the contrary, it could be complementary. Each state seeks to safeguard its own interests. However, I would like to stress that we are ready to develop relations with the Soviet Union provided that this readiness is mutual.

Ghali, Benin's Affo Start Official Talks 28 May

NC281115 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 May (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and Benin began this morning. The Egyptian delegation was led by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Beninese delegation by Foreign Affairs Minister Frederic Affo.

The two delegations held a comprehensive review of international issues with emphasis on African situations, particularly the situation in South Africa, OAU affairs and means of strengthening this organization, the coming African summit conference expected to be held on 16 July, and coordination of the two countries' stand within the framework of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

The two delegations also reviewed the developments of bilateral relations. Egypt expressed its willingness to send [word indistinct] experts to help in the fields of cotton manufacturing, agriculture, medicine, and to help in implementing the economic and social development plan in Benin.

The talks are to be completed at the Foreign Ministry on Thursday morning. A protocol on cooperation in various fields will be signed, a joint committee will be formed, and a joint communique on the results of the visit will be signed.

The Beninese foreign affairs minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on an official 5-day visit to Egypt.

Talks Detailed

NC281945 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Tomorrow President Husni Mubarak will receive the Beninese foreign minister who will hand him a message from the Beninese president.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, held a session of talks with Benin's foreign minister today. Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African section at the Foreign Ministry, said that the two delegations discussed bolstering bilateral relations, adding that Egypt expressed its readiness to participate in Benin's development projects and to send Egyptian experts there. The two delegations also discussed African problems, including the situation in Chad, Western Sahara, and South Africa. He said that there is an identity of views between the two delegations on the topics discussed.

Sudanese Irrigation Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC290738 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0721 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 May (MENA) — Samuel Aru Bol, Sudanese deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and water resources, arrived in Cairo this morning at the head of a delegation on a 4-day visit to Egypt, at the invitation of Irrigation Minister Engineer 'Isam Radi. During the visit, the Sudanese minister will meet with President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production.

In an arrival statement, the Sudanese minister said that he will convey a message to Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali from his Sudanese counterpart Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah. He noted that he will hold consultations on the means to exploit the Nile's water within the context of cooperation and coordination of stands with the other Nile basin states as a meeting will soon be held with the Ugandan minister of water resources and energy.

Muslim Brotherhood Reportedly Elects New Leader

PM280949 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 22 May 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "General Guide and a New Guidance Office for Muslim Brotherhood"]

[Text] *AL-AHALI* has learned that the constituent assembly of the Muslim Brotherhood which the revolutionary council dissolved in 1954 has met in recent weeks in order to select a new general guide for the Muslim Brotherhood and a new guidance office.

The Muslim Brotherhood circles have remained reticent about the name of the person selected, yet some knowledgeable sources believe it is likely that the new general guide is Salah Shadi, a former police officer and a leading figure in the Muslim Brotherhood who has been living in Kuwait.

It is known that 'Umar al-Talmasani has been temporarily acting as general guide in his capacity as the most senior member of the general guidance office which existed when the revolutionary council issued the decision disbanding the body. Muslim Brotherhood quarters believed that the situation calls for bringing together all the living members of the constituent assembly in order to elect a new guidance office and a general guide so as to ensure stabilization of the Muslim Brotherhood's situation. This was done at the meeting in question.

Meanwhile, a number of representatives of Islamic currents met following the Friday prayers last week in order to discuss the conclusions reached at the People's Assembly debate of the question of applying the Islamic Shari'ah. The meeting was attended by deputies from the Al-Wafd Party and the Muslim

Brotherhood. Shaykh Salah Abu Isma'il objected to the idea of organizing a march to the People's Assembly to demand the implementation of the Shari'ah laws. Shaykh Hafiz Salamah had suggested that a green march carrying the Koran proceed toward the presidential headquarters.

Commentary on Al-Qadhdhafi's View on Palestinians

NC281501 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 May 85

[Commentary by Ahmad Sha'ban]

[Text] While fierce attacks continue against Palestinian camps in Lebanon, while reports continue to carry more details about the massacres to which the inhabitants of these camps are being subjected, and while sincere Arabism requires that serious and speedy efforts be made to halt these massacres, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has come up with a solution for the Palestinian-Lebanese problem. Al-Qadhdhafi's view, as contained in his address to African diplomats in Tripoli, suggests that the Palestinians should move to Libya and from there proceed with their efforts to liberate Palestine. As for Lebanon, Al-Qadhdhafi supports its annexation to Syria to form one state.

At the moment, we are only interested in discussing the part of the Libyan leader's remarks that pertain to resolving the Palestinian issue, and here we find ourselves faced with the following question:

1. Is the Libyan leader unaware that the Palestinians' worst misfortune lies in the fact that some of their leaders have linked themselves with certain regimes and obey their orders; that these regimes control the destinies of the Palestinians; and that these regimes do not accept that the Palestinians have an independent view but instead fight against the Palestinians if they do not carry out the wishes of these regimes?

2. Does the Libyan leader imagine that the Palestinians have forgotten his attitude toward them during the Israeli siege of West Beirut when he apologized for not providing aid on the pretext of the great distance and difficult communications between Libya and Beirut?

3. Has the Libyan leader forgotten his attitude toward the Palestinians' legitimate leadership and his dispatch of mercenaries, whom he calls the Al-Zahf al-Akhdar forces, to support the dissidents who were aided by Syrian forces during their siege of Tripoli in 1983?

4. Does Al-Qadhdhafi want to exploit the current Palestinian ordeal and the massacre of the Palestinians at the hands of the Shi'ite militias to rescue them from a crisis in order to place them under his domination and hegemony? The Palestinians will be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.

The Palestinians' current plight requires an urgent and decisive stand from the Arabs. Urgent action is also required to halt the further shedding of Palestinian blood and to preserve the Palestinian existence so that the Palestinian identity will not be lost because of the Arabs. This is what Israel has always called for but which it has been unable to achieve.

Rescuing the Palestinians from their current ordeal will not be achieved by dominating them or by dictating wishes on them; it will be achieved by sincere action in the interest of the Palestinians and in support of their independent decisionmaking so that we will not reach a situation in which the Arabs will be implementing what Israel has been unable to do.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,848

JN281750 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 May 85

[Communique No 1,848 issued b7 the Armed Forces General Command on 28 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are continuing to give the tyrant clique two options: Either take the path of reason and accept peace, or face violent death and total destruction that will end their entire existence and, God willing, save humanity from their evils. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. The tyrant clique, whose greed and vanity blinded it to truth and facts, has misunderstood Iraq's patience, wisdom, and peaceful stands that stem from its humanitarian principles and sense of responsibility.

This misguided clique should today take its just punishment for its aggression and insistence on war. Iraq's Air Force eagles are continuing to destroy the devils' dens with the one fist of the people. They have continued their flights over Iran and dealt the following blows:

A. After attacking the city of Tehran at 2330 [1930 GMT] yesterday and wreaking destruction on their targets. our eagles resumed their attacks on the capital of aggression at 0300 today in order to completely devastate their targets.

B. At 1030, eight planes launched successful raids on the Khaneh military camp, annihilating enemy remnants and equipment.

C. Also at 1030, seven planes launched successful raids on the Baneh military camp, destroying enemy remnants, equipment, and supplies.

D. Also at 1030, four planes launched successful raids on the Marivan military camp inflicting utter destruction on enemy remnants, installations, and equipment.

E. Also at 1030, eight planes carried out successful raids on the 'Ayn Khosh [Khvosk Ab] military camp in order to thoroughly destroy the criminal Khomeyniites and their equipment.

F. Also at 1030, 10 planes carried out successful raids on selected targets in the city of Ilam, violently pounding their targets.

G. At 1035, six planes launched successful raids against selected targets in the city of Abadan in order to thoroughly destroy them.

H. At 1100, 10 planes launched successful raids on selected targets in the city of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, destroying them.

I. Also at 1100, 10 other planes raided selected targets in the city of Gilan-e Gharb, completely wiping out their targets.

J. At 1330, 10 planes carried out successful raids on selected targets in the city of Ilam, setting them on fire.

K. At 1335, six planes launched successful raids on selected targets in the city of Abadan, completely destroying them

L. At 1345, eight other planes launched destructive raids on selected targets in the city of Dehloran, strongly pounding them.

M. Also at 1330, eight planes launched successful raids on the Baneh military camp, wreaking violent death on the remnants of the tyrant clique and transforming their equipment into piles of burned junk.

N. Also at 1330, eight other planes launched daring raids on the Khaneh military camp, meting out God's punishment to the tyrant clique's mercenaries.

O. At 1400, 10 planes launched daring raids on selected targets in the city of Gilan-e Gharb, destroying them.

All of our planes safely and triumphantly returned in God's care. God bless our brave eagles, the pride of Iraq. Let the criminal Khomeyniites know that we have harder and more bitter blows in store for them.

Their only choice is to submit to the voice of truth and the call for peace. Otherwise, painful death is awaiting them. From God, we derive strength. He is the best supporter.

2. Our brave helicopter pilots continued their daring attacks on the tyrant clique's forces opposite our formations east of Tigris.

They inflicted immense losses and damage, destroying three enemy powerboats, five personnel assembly points, and two hideouts before returning with their planes, safe and triumphant.

3. With intensive artillery fire, our forward units pounded enemy positions and gun emplacements in the central sector.

They inflicted grave losses, destroying four infantry positions, killing their occupants, and burning a hardware stockpile.

4. Our forward units pounded enemy mortars and artillery units east of Basra, accurately hitting them. The enemy suffered immense losses in men and equipment. Enemy soldiers were heard crying for help.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy hardware stockpile was destroyed and fires were seen in other areas.

5. Four hardware stockpiles and one machinegun emplacement were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

6. New groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The criminal tyrant clique's forces shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Chandri, and Sayyid Sadiq with heavy artillery.

8. At 0430 today, an enemy missile fell in an area of Baghdad.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 May 1985

Planes Bomb Tehran Twice

JN290512 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0455 GMT 29 May 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. It is Iraq's decisive reply to the tyrant clique — a reply this clique is daily receiving in the form of destructive strikes to its dens as a result of its crimes and its insistence on continuing aggression. After the valiant Air Force eagles had accurately pounded their targets in the capital of aggression Tehran at 2130 [1730 GMT] yesterday, they returned to it at 0200 today [2200 GMT on 28 May] in order to rob the criminal Khomeyniites of their sleep and to ruin their black dreams. Our eagles returned with their aircraft to the beloved homeland both safely and triumphantly after carrying out their duty. May God bless our eagles, pride of Iraq. Death to our enemies. It is from God that we seek victory over the unjust clique.

[Dated] 29 May 1985

3 Killed in Basra

JN290816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Basra, south Iraq, 29 May (INA) — Three schoolgirls were martyred and 27 others were wounded today when an Iranian artillery shell landed on the hall of a preparatory school for girls in the city of Basra, southern Iraq. An INA correspondent said that the shell landed on the Basra Central Preparatory School while the girls were sitting for the final examinations. It is noteworthy that the city has been subjected to heavy Iranian shelling for 3 days.

Commander Denies Iranian Claims

JN291313 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense Forces has asserted that the Iraqi Air Force will carry out operations inside Iran that will have far-reaching effect on events. Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban said that the Iraqi raids will increase in order to deal mortal blows to Iranian rulers, interests, and targets. In a statement to INA today, the commander added that the Iraqi Air Force downed more than 300 Iranian planes during the war and that the Iraqi planes are now striking at and destroying various Iranian vital targets.

On Iranian Air Force Commander Hushang Sediq's allegations about the destruction of the electric power station and computer equipment in the Dukan area and the power station in Al-Zubayr, the [Iraqi] commander denied such claims. He said that this station is intact and operating in an orderly manner. He asked: How could the Iranian pilots see the computer equipment?

The commander ridiculed Sediq's recent statements about Iran modifying its F-14 and F-16 planes in order to enable them to fly for 7 or 8 hours. He said that such statements are meant to raise the sagging morale of the Iranian forces. He asked: Where are these planes and why don't they intercept Iraqi planes that are carrying out hundreds of missions every day against Iran, from north to south and east to west? He said that the fighter plane pilot cannot fly continuously for more than 2 and 1/2 hours. The plane that can fly for 7 hours requires certain equipment that Iran does not possess. The commander said that Hushang Sediq avoided mentioning Iraq's effective Air Force operations and tried to belittle the ability of the Iraqi Air Force. He said the Iraqi Air Force operations are documented and photographed and that those who are residing in the dark cellars of Tehran and Qom will come to know about them.

Air Force Raids Tabriz

JN291420 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1403 GMT 29 May 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of the Iraqi people's determination to pound the dens of the Khomeyniites over their heads and to continue dealing them blows that break their backs until they submit to justice and accept peace, our heroic Air Force launched a successful raid on the city of Tabriz at 1600 [1200 GMT] today. Having violently pounded their targets, our Air Force eagles safely returned to the homeland, crowned with victory. Let the criminal Khomeyniites know that we will not stop our fists from hitting their hollow heads until they take the correct path. From God we seek aid and support.

[Dated] 29 May 1985

'Aziz Returns From Moscow Meeting With Gromyko

JN282041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1956 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 28 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad tonight after a 2-day visit to the USSR. 'Aziz met at noon today with Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister. They discussed relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries in a cordial atmosphere. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the progress of these relations and emphasized their desire and determination to promote them in all fields. They agreed to continue contacts. They also discussed the war that Iran insists on continuing. 'Aziz explained Iraq's stand, which calls for stopping the war and solving the dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the principles of international law.

Gromyko expressed the USSR's support for stopping the war. He denounced the war's continuation and its threat to security, stability, and prosperity in the region, affirming the Soviet Union's support for a peaceful solution to the dispute. The Iraqi side expressed its satisfaction with this Soviet stand on the war.

During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views in a cordial, frank atmosphere on the Arab situation and developments, especially concerning the Palestinian people's just struggle to restore

their legitimate rights. Talks were attended on the Iraqi side by 'Ismat Kittani, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and the Iraqi ambassador in Baghdad; and on the Soviet side by Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister, and a number of Soviet Foreign Ministry officials.

Yesterday, Tariq 'Aziz participated in the meeting between Gromyko and the 7-member Arab committee charged with following up Iraq-Iran war developments under Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Defense Minister Meets Somali Counterpart

JN281314 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 28 May (INA) — Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and defense minister, met today with General Mohamed Ali Samantar, Somali first vice president and defense minister, and his delegation which is visiting Iraq. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them. They also reviewed developments in the Iraq-Iran war and Arab and international issues of common interest.

Somali General Ends Visit

JN282050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1848 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 28 May (INA) — General Mohamed Ali Samantar, Somali first vice president and defense minister, and his delegation concluded a 2-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad tonight.

The Somali delegation held talks with RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim on strengthening bilateral relations and [words indistinct].

The RCC vice chairman saw the Somali official off at the airport.

Briefs

Outgoing Thai Ambassador RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received Thai Ambassador to Iraq Chamrat Chomphuphon on the end of his term of office in Baghdad. [Summary] [*Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 26 May 85 GF*]

King Husayn To 'Cut Short' Visit to U.S.

JN290704 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0635 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpts] Washington, 29 May (INA) — Official sources said here that Jordan's King Husayn, who arrived in Washington last night, will cut short his visit and return home tomorrow, Thursday. The sources did not give any reason, but said that King Husayn will meet today with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. King Husayn's visit to the United States was scheduled to last 10 days.

AL-RA'Y on King Husayn's Visit to United States

JN290918 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
29 May 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "An Important and Decisive Visit"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington today. This is one of the most important meetings between Jordan and the United States in 30 years. His Majesty King Husayn's talks with President Reagan will not only be important, but also decisive. The results of these talks will determine the features of future Jordanian-U.S. relations, and, in a more comprehensive and profound manner, Arab-U.S. relations.

We do not want to dwell on the point that this is the last opportunity to achieve peace. Neither do we want to say again that Jordan and the PLO have put the United States before a real test of its intentions, and before a real choice of either working for peace or losing the opportunity in favor of aggression and expansion and leaving the region to explode in an uncontainable manner. However, we would like to stress the message His Majesty King Husayn addressed to the U.S. Administration from Brown University, when he spoke about the moral and human sides of the crisis, its causes, results, and the exploitation by many sides of this crisis in violation of values and principles.

Any effort that is not meant to serve justice is an action in favor of injustice. Any effort which is not in the interest of peace is an action in the interest of aggression and tension. Any efforts that are not based on concern about the Palestinian people's rights serve aggression and expansion and are against human rights and dignity. The opportunity that is given to the United States now to show respect for international legitimacy, and for the principles of rights, justice, and peace, and to express its adherence to its human and moral commitment toward people's issues and freedom — is the real and maybe the last touchstone to make intentions clear in order to put all Arabs before their future options.

We do not ask the United States for more or less than practical faithfulness to its principles in the Middle East, just as it is faithful to these principles elsewhere. We do not ask the United States for more or less than applying the American nation's principles to the Palestinian people in the same manner these principles and values are applied to other peoples. We do not ask it for more or less than adopting a stand toward Zionist arrogance, aggression, and expansion — a stand that is on the level of these actions — for it is impossible for Zionist aggression to be admired and supported in our region, while similar aggression is denounced and condemned elsewhere. It is also illogical to denounce terrorism and expansion in the world without denouncing Zionist expansion and terrorism. Many opportunities were lost in the past due to such contradiction.

We do not believe that the Arabs will continue to accept this contradiction, because they can no longer tolerate the Zionist enemy's escalation of its expansionist and colonialist actions. Moreover, it is impossible to confront these actions through waiting for a new opportunity, as long as others still believe that time will put an end to the Arab resistance and the spirit of steadfastness and confrontation, and that time will create the proper circumstances under which the Arabs will accept what would be imposed on them. This belief is naive and expresses real ignorance of history and its lessons. It also expresses a real ignorance of this nation's present and future intrinsic strength.

Chief of Staff Meets U.S. Senate Delegation

JN281504 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT
28 May 85

[Text] Amman, 28 May (PETRA) — Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff of the Jordanian Armed Forces, met in the General Command today with Richard Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. They discussed several issues concerning the Armed Forces, as well as issues of common interest. A number of the chief of staff's aides, as well as members of the delegation accompanying Lugar, attended the meeting.

Crown Prince Receives Delegation

JN281555 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT
28 May 85

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Malcolm Wallop this morning. During this meeting, his highness reviewed the Middle East situation in general and recent developments in the region in particular, the bad conditions experienced by Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories, and Israel's continuation of its expansionist settlement policy of Judaizing Arab areas and obliterating their Arab character. His highness emphasized the need to take earnest and immediate action to stop this policy, which hampers the peace process in the region. The meeting was attended by the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman.

Al-Fayiz Cables Arab Leaders on Beirut Fighting

JN282010 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
28 May 85

[Text] Amman — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz today sent cables to Arab kings, presidents, and amirs, as well as to the Arab League secretary general and the UN Secretary general, appealing to them to stop the bloodshed to which peaceful Palestinian refugees in Lebanese camps are being

exposed for the second week. In his name and on behalf of the members of the House of Representatives, Al-Fayiz denounced the inhuman practices committed against these refugees, who are being exposed to the most hideous methods of annihilation and torture.

Kan'an Leaves for Vienna UNRWA Meeting

JN281506 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Amman, 28 May (PETRA) — Minister of Occupied Territories' Affairs Dr Tahir Kan'an left Amman for Vienna today. He is leading Jordan's delegation to the UNRWA Consultative Committee's emergency meeting to be held in the Austrian capital tomorrow to discuss the UNRWA budget deficit.

Briefs

New Greek, Norwegian Ambassadors — Amman (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri yesterday received a copy of the credentials of Hannibal Velliadhis as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Greece to the Royal Hashemite Court. The minister also received a copy of the credentials of Oug Boutner, the Norwegian ambassador in Cairo, as resident [as received] Norwegian ambassador accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court. [Text] [*Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 24 May 85 p 18 JN*]

Al-Jumayyil Escapes Unhurt From Palace Shelling

NC291232 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] At 1405 today, the Presidential Palace in B'abda came under artillery and rocket fire. Shells hit the second floor of the palace, causing fire and heavy damage, however no one was hurt. The shelling continues and efforts are underway to pinpoint its sources.

President Amin al-Jumayyil miraculously escaped unhurt from the shelling of the Presidential Palace, as several shells hit the second floor of the palace, which is the president's residence. Shells hit the lounge next to the dining room, where the president was having lunch. Shells also hit in the president's office, which is also next to the lounge and where a huge fire broke out that devoured the contents of the lounge and the office. The shelling caused heavy damage to the presidential wing and the office where Al-Jumayyil works and receives visitors.

Men of the fire brigade, the civil defense, and the Presidential Guard are still working to extinguish the fire in the said wing. Meanwhile, the removal of rubble has started. From the fragments of the shells and rockets found there, it was determined that they were of the Grad type.

President Amin al-Jumayyil left the palace for Damascus.

Al-Jumayyil to Attend Damascus Summit Talks

NC290555 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpts] The 9th Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting will begin in Damascus today. President Amin al-Jumayyil will leave for Damascus this afternoon, carrying a complete file on security and political issues and bilateral relations. The summit talks will naturally deal with Syrian assistance in rebuilding the Lebanese Army in order to reinforce its role in maintaining security in the country and in leading the march to national reconciliation.

The Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad summit meeting could be the most important ever held between the two presidents. The talks will focus on reaching an agreement on the main outlines of a Lebanese solution and on defining the basis and means for achieving this solution, an informed political source stated.

Libya's Al-Turayki Visits; Meets Al-Jumayyil

KUNA Reports Arrival

LD290912 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0822 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Beirut, 29 May (KUNA) — 'Ali al-Salam al-Turayki, the Libyan secretary of foreign liaison, arrived here this morning for talks about the war in the refugee camps.

As soon as he arrived from Larnaca, Cyprus, Al-Turayki boarded a military hovercraft, which he took to the presidential palace in B'abda. He was met there by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayil.

Well-informed sources have told KUNA that the Libyan official will have talks on the refugee-camps war and how it can be stopped in the framework of the current Arab interest in ending the fighting.

Al-Turayki had recently visited Damascus where he discussed the issue of the war in the camps with Syrian officials.

Sham'un on Meeting

NC290842 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Following the meeting between the Lebanese front's leaders and President Amin al-Jumayyil at 1045 today, former President Camille Sham'un said that the meeting dealt with the issues that may be proposed and discussed during the Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting scheduled to begin this evening. He said that there was complete understanding with his excellency the president over the principles of the negotiations. He added: We realize that President al-Jumayyil, as the first Lebanese, is keen on safeguarding Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, on amicably solving issues with the Syrians, and on building the future on the foundations that I made clear in the past — foundations of love, cooperation, and mutual confidence.

Sham'un added: A meeting then took place with the Libyan secretary of foreign liaison. We asked him to intercede not only to solve the camps issue, which is only a part of the tragedy in Lebanon, but also in everything, in order to put an end, once and for all, to the war that has been continuing for 10 years. We consider that every Arab country is responsible for what is happening in Lebanon, particularly the countries headed by such effective men as his excellency leader Al-Qadhdhafi.

Karami Says Israelis 'Intercepted' Helicopter

NC281654 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY quotes Prime Minister Rashid Karami as revealing to close aides that two Israeli warplanes intercepted the helicopter carrying him from Tripoli to Beirut on Monday. The agency cites Karami as saying that he and the helicopter crew had a frightening 1-hour experience.

Birri on Operations Against Israel in South

NC281350 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpts] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, today revealed the names of the martyrs in the Zawtar operation during which the Israeli enemy suffered heavy losses. Birri warned Israel that these operations will continue until it withdraws all of its agents. A source in the Amal movement reported that while two groups of Amal members were returning from an operation against the Israeli occupation forces, they clashed with an enemy force south of Al-Litani near Zawtar al-Gharbiyah. Nine Amal members were martyred and two others were wounded.

Iranian Envoy Arrives in Beirut 28 May

NC281343 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Iranian envoy Muhammad Husayn al-Wassani arrived in Beirut at noon today from Damascus where he had held a series of meetings with Syrian officials on current developments in Beirut.

Upon his arrival, Al-Wassani spoke about the nature of his mission, saying that he has been instructed to exert efforts to halt the clashes so that not a single drop of blood will be wasted that can be used in the struggle against Israel.

Clashes Continue in West Beirut, Palestinian Camps

PSP on Syrian Intervention

NC281322 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpts] An official source of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] today stated:

1. The talk about the Arab deterrent forces' return to Lebanon must be put into the proper perspective. Should they return, it will be as part of the natural and nationalist role Syria is carrying out. It will also be as part of Syria's responsibility to end the Lebanese crisis after the liberation of territory from Israeli occupation and to establish a new policy of political accord among the Lebanese parties.

Within this framework, the deterrent forces' return will not be a new opportunity for the Phalangists to benefit by exploiting and blackmailing Syria, but should come after national reconciliation is achieved in order to crown and guarantee this.

2. The end of the Lebanese crisis can come only after the resolution of the issue of the south, which was the starting point of today's crisis, particularly as Israel now seeks to establish a security strip along the border area. All nationalist forces must be alert to this danger and confront it.

3. While affirming the need to end the Lebanese crisis, it must be noted that the Lebanese issue cannot be separated from the Palestinian issue. 'Arafat's current attempts are designed to liquidate the Palestinian issue by using the Lebanese arena as a staging point to achieve these goals. This calls for all Lebanese and Palestinian nationalist forces to oppose and foil these plans.

4. The alliance between the PSP and the Amal movement is not a sectarian but a nationalist alliance in every sense of the word. This alliance has made important nationalist accomplishments, the most prominent of which are the abrogation of the 17 May accord, the expulsion of the multinational forces, and the defeat of the Phalangist plan of hegemony in the country.

This alliance contributed to enabling the Lebanese national resistance to liberate the land and expel the Israeli occupation forces. The alliance between the PSP and the Amal movement, with complete cohesion with Damascus, is a continuous and solid alliance despite whatever discord the Phalangist media, the regime, or their intelligence organs may attempt to bring about.

Amal Member on Camp Tunnels

NC281709 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpt] Amal movement sources have said that the movement is determined not to allow Palestinian gunmen to return to Lebanon. The sources added that the Amal movement has so far not received any response to last Sunday's cease-fire proposals.

Security sources have revealed that the Palestinians have dug tunnels under West Beirut, extending from Sabra and Shatila to Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Mar Ilyas, Al-Musaytibah, and Burj al-Barajinah.

The sources said that some Palestinian prisoners have admitted to the existence of the tunnels which include a field hospital, dormitories, and staging points for commando operations, as well as ammunition and weapons dumps, supplies, fuel, observation centers, and a military operations room.

The sources noted that the main Palestinian tunnels are:

1. Tunnels linking Sabra and Shatila camps up to Mar Ilyas camp in Wata al-Musaytibah and the Beirut hospital;

2. Four tunnels linking Sabra and Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah, and two tunnels extending to the Abu Shakir area in Corniche al-Mazra'ah.

PLO Radio on Situation

JN281833 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpts] The various news reports from the battle areas say that the Palestinian fighters are in full control of the Palestinian camps after foiling all attacks by the Amal movement Militias and the 6th and 8th Brigades of the Lebanese authority's Army, which want to storm, control, and disarm the Palestinian camps. The various reports also say that the Palestinians have broken the siege on the Palestinian camps imposed by the Amal movement militias and the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades. The Palestinians also regained many positions. Reports added that the defenders of the Palestinian camps have restored their positions around Sabra camp following a counterattack on the 10th day of fighting. They also say that the 6th Brigade's tanks shelled Burj al-Barajinah camp last night and this morning, and that the Amal movement militias have made several attempts to penetrate the Palestinian's defense lines. However, these attempts were doomed to failure.

The latest reports from the battle areas say that the attack by the Amal movement militias and the 6th and 8th Brigades against the Al-'Ajazah axis was controlled and foiled. About 30 aggressors were either killed or wounded. These reports also say that the Amal movement militias are experiencing a tragic situation,

and that their losses during the first week of their shameful war against the Palestinian camps amount to more than 100 wounded as of last Sunday. Security sources attribute these losses to the fact that the Amal movement sent human waves to storm the Palestinian camps during the first stages of the attack, but those defending the Sabra and Shatila camps managed to disperse and destroy these human waves and inflict heavy losses on them. These reports also say that the 6th Brigade, which supports the Amal gangs, sustained heavy losses in life and equipment. This fact prompted the Lebanese Army command to supply that brigade with weapons and ammunition to compensate for its losses. Reports also affirm that the Syrian forces supported the aggressors of the Amal movement and the Lebanese Army's 6th and 8th Brigades the day before yesterday.

Palestinian military communiques yesterday revealed the details of the battles that raged in the Burj al-Barajinah perimeter, and said that the aggressors' attack concentrated on [word indistinct] east of the camp. Our heroes bravely confronted, repelled, and killed the aggressors' elements.

Hezbollah Statement on Fighting

NC281953 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The Hezbollah information office issued a statement today on the current political situation in the country, particularly on the war in the Palestinian camps. The office says that the war coincides with the final Israeli withdrawal. Israel is trying to make the Muslims strike at one another in order to weaken them. Those most pleased with this war are the United States and Israel.

Palestinians Ambush Army Unit

NC282027 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Clashes with automatic weapons and rocket launchers are now taking place in the areas of Shatila and the Sports City. Near Burj al-Barajinah, the Palestinians ambushed a unit of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade at 2030 this evening, destroying one M-48 tank and one APC. Following the ambush, Burj al-Barajinah was shelled with tank fire. Artillery batteries positioned in 'Aramun shelled the areas of Al-Ghubayri, the road to the airport, and the Kuwaiti Embassy area from 1800 to 1830. At 2000, huge reinforcements for the Amal movement were observed in the areas of the Sports City, the equestrian club, Ard Jallul, and the Kuwaiti Embassy.

Al-Murabitun Gunmen Ambush Soldiers

NC282036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Al-Murabitun gunmen ambushed a Lebanese Army 6th Brigade unit near 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque in West Beirut a little while ago. They fired an RPG and automatic weapons at it. The 6th Brigade is now carrying out a mopping up operation in the area.

Earlier at 2200, another 6th Brigade unit was ambushed on Al-Maqasid Street in the Al-Sabil quarter near Al-Tariq al-Jadidah. At 1730, Al-Murabitun gunmen ambushed a 6th Brigade unit in the Al-'Amiriyah area.

Soldiers Reportedly Help Palestinians

NC282128 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] According to security sources in West Beirut, Lebanese Army soldiers under the command of Captain Walid Sukkariyah, who is attached to the 6th Brigade, were the ones who ambushed a 6th Brigade unit in the Shatila area at approximately 2100 this evening. These soldiers, who were led by Sergeant Husayn Murtada, destroyed one M-48 tank and one APC.

According to the latest reports, the 6th Brigade seized three tanks from Capt Sukkariyah's unit while he was taking them from the Al-Shahhar area under a security cover from the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP].

According to other reports, following the ambush Sgt Murtada seized two jeeps and one APC and joined the Palestinians in Shatila. Capt Sukkariyah was able to escape and take refuge in the PSP barracks in Jall al-Bakr.

Reports also indicate that it was Sukkariyah who facilitated the Palestinians' entry into the home for the elderly in the Sabra area today. The Palestinians entered the home dressed in Lebanese Army uniforms. They then killed 28 personnel from the 6th Brigade and Amal.

It has also been learned that Capt Sukkariyah and his personnel have provided the Palestinians with a radio set which transmits on the same wavelengths as the 6th Brigade in order to facilitate actions against 6th Brigade assembly points and units.

Syrians Surround Camps

NC290733 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Palestinian sources have been quoted as saying that Syrian forces have surrounded the Palestinian camps in the north after asking the Hittin brigade [Palestine Liberation Army] units to vacate their positions around the camps and withdraw to inside the camps. These sources said that Syrian and Amal units have surrounded the Palestinian Al-Jalil camp near Ba'labakk.

Amal, Palestinian Movements Reported in Al-Biqa'

NC290608 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] According to security reports from Al-Biqa', the Palestinians have been placed on alert. There are also Palestinian military movements in the areas of Al-Istabl, Barr Ilyas, the Al-Dalhamiyah plain, Turbul, (Jabal Ru'ayd), the eastern mountain chain, and in the vicinity of Ba'labakk.

Reports indicate that the Amal movement is forming combat groups in the aforementioned areas and is awaiting orders from Beirut headquarters to proceed to Beirut or confront the Palestinians in the area. The Palestinians are establishing a network of communications among Beirut, the mountain, and Sidon.

Security sources in the north report that a Palestine Liberation Army brigade left the Turbul area for Syria and that it has been replaced by a Syrian Army force.

Lecturer at American University Found Shot Dead

NC291324 Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Beirut, May 29 (AFP) — A British lecturer at the American University here, Dennis Hill, has been found shot dead, police sources said today. Mr. Hill's body was found on waste land near the southern exit of Beirut's Muslim western sector, with four bullets in the neck.

The body was taken to the mortuary at the American Hospital here.

Official Confirms Report

NC291414 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Radwan Mawlawi, the information official at the American University, affirmed to us a little while ago that Dennis Hill, a British teacher in the English-language program at the American University, was found dead today. Mawlawi said that Hill's body has been moved to the mortuary at the American University in Beirut.

Al-Jumayyil Target of Sin al-Fil Car Bomb

GF261727 Kuwait AL-RAY AL-'AMM in Arabic 25 May 85 p 1

[Text] Beirut — Informed sources in eastern Beirut have informed *AL-RAY AL-'AMM* that the target of the booby-trapped car that exploded in Sinn al-Fil was the house of President Amin al-Jumayyil. The car was parked less than a hundred feet from the house.

President Al-Jumayyil usually travels with his family from B'abda Palace to his home in Sinn al-Fil where he spends the night. Sinn al-Fil is within the area where his party wields influence in the northern Al-Matn area, and the former headquarters of his party is about 500 meters from the scene of the explosion 2 days ago that claimed 30 lives and more than 100 wounded in the area.

The sources believe that the explosion may be connected with a settling of accounts in eastern Beirut, particularly in view of the fact that Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese forces executive committee, was the target of a similar attack 2 weeks ago when a booby-trapped car was discovered there. It was also noted that the Phalangist executive committee did not issue any statement laying responsibility for the Sinn al-Fil incident on any party, and that the only reaction was the statement broadcast by the Phalangist radio, which is controlled by Hubayqah's group "charging the Palestinians" with responsibility for the explosion.

Shi'ite Leader Fadlallah on Reconciliation

PM290801 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 24 May 85 pp 23-27

[Interview with Lebanese Shi'ite Theologian Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah by Randah Taqiy al-Din — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you view the situation in Lebanon?

Answer: Actually I do not discern any change in the Lebanese arena. I just see some of the faces that are traditionally changed in accordance with the various circumstances. I believe that the current phase in Lebanon is not the phase of solving the problem but rather of containing it in order to preserve the various formulas and also pave the way for future solutions not only for Lebanon but for the region as a whole, including a peaceful settlement for the Palestinian question. We all know that the United States is cooking something up behind the scenes for the region. Lebanon cannot afford any vacuum. What is now happening is a case of filling the vacuum to keep people engaged in the game.

Question: What is the solution?

Answer: When discussing the Lebanese crisis one cannot simply talk about a solution because the question of a solution is not a matter of broad lines on which everyone could agree or on which very limited differences could arise. The truth is that the Lebanese problem is a problem of details rather than general broad lines. On the question of details we feel that they are affected by regional or even international interests. That is why we cannot talk about a speedy and magical solution to the Lebanese problem.

Although we have a certain concept as to what the regime and life in Lebanon and elsewhere should be, we believe that the sectarian regime in Lebanon should first be brought down and a humanitarian situation must then prevail where the aspirations of the people as human beings are upheld and a human being can live and fulfill his needs. The Lebanese people would then be able to choose their system of government as free people unhampered by sectarian pressure and in a position to influence politics.

Question: Does that mean that you are against what some people are saying about an Islamic republic in Lebanon, and that your line is different from the Iranian line?

Answer: The word "against" is actually not quite accurate. I uphold Islam as a complete concept. I do not think about religion in the same way as people in the West and elsewhere think about it. I do not consider Islam to be a religious case of individual worship. It is a social as well as political state. Islam has its own laws and concept that explains the universe. I support that

concept not only for Lebanon but also for the whole world. I believe that a concept requires the necessary ground. A long time is needed to prepare the circumstances for action. If, hypothetically speaking, a balanced Islamic republic was possible we would not oppose it but would support and work diligently for it. As people with a cause and ideology, like other people, we could prepare for the Islamization of the whole world but the ground is not prepared for that now.

When I sit with Iranian officials I do not get the impression that they are thinking about an Islamic republic in Lebanon achieved haphazardly as some people imagine by resorting to such methods as terrorism, pressure, and killing of Christians. All these things are figments of the imagination. During my recent meeting with the Iranian decision-making officials I sensed that they are not at present thinking about an Islamic republic in Lebanon, not in the Iranian model. At present they believe that the Lebanese problem should be solved through democracy or democracy of the majority because Lebanon cannot bear any more suffering. The people should elect the president of the republic who would give the majority a say in the matter. They should also elect the speaker of the chamber of deputies.

Question: How do you assess your relations with the Lebanese legitimate authorities?

Answer: I do not respect the Lebanese regime because it does not stem from the people. We know that the elections were held under Israeli pressure as well as financial and physical pressure. That is why the regime does not have any basis for support. It does not stem from the people. In our view, the chamber of deputies also does not represent the people.

Furthermore, the ruler's hands are smeared with the blood of the weak and we cannot accept him as head of government. When West Beirut, the suburb, and the mountain were shelled he was supposed to at least shoulder his responsibility and admit that he was the Army's commander in chief but he does not respect himself or his word and he handles politics like a businessman. Did he not threaten to shell Damascus? Now Damascus holds the solution. We do not support any presence for him in government. As regards the Phalangist Party, it is a racist party, just like Israel. We do not regard its line as Christian. It is closer to Nazism despite the attempts to portray a shining civilized image. We cannot respect a Phalangist regime, especially Amin al-Jumayyil's regime.

Question: How do you explain Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri's participation in government?

Answer: You could address that question to Nabih Birri. We proceed not on the basis of sectarianism but on the basis of principles which we also apply to the Shi'ites. Sectarianism is tribalism but ours are Islamic principles governing human life.

Question: It has been claimed that Nabih Birri does not control all the Shi'ites. Do you support that claim?

Answer: That may be so. The Amal movement represents a main sector of the Shi'ite community but not all of it.

Question: Which movement represents the Shi'ite majority?

Answer: I do not speak in sectarian terms and I do not view the Shi'ites as a Shi'ite issue. I am concerned with the Islamic question as a whole and care about the underprivileged in the country even if they are Christians.

Question: But the Shi'ites represent the resistance in the south. How do you view the role of the resistance after the Israeli withdrawal? Will it continue?

Answer: It is true that the majority of the resistance members are Shi'ites but they act on an Islamic basis, not on a Shi'ite sectarian basis. The phase objective of the resistance was to force Israel to leave Lebanon in defeat. We did not agree to it leaving on the basis of the 17 May agreement or al-Naqurah negotiations because we did not approve of it leaving from a position of strength or dictating its terms to Lebanon.

The aim was to destroy the myth of the invincible army and the myth of a strong Israel ruling the region, and to create a political and military situation in the entire region to make confrontation with Israel possible in the future on the grounds that it is not an irresistible power even if it is supported by the United States. The problem in the past was that those who fought Israel did so on a purely conventional military basis where the enemy is superior. That is why we advocate a popular war in the manner of the national resistance in the south so that Israel could be defeated and so that its prestige and glory in the world could come to an end. A good part of this objective has been achieved in the south. If a border strip battle broke out it would be difficult but the resistance is supposed to continue.

That leaves the question of Palestine's liberation to which we, as Muslims and underprivileged, are committed. We regard the occupation of that land as a threat to the future of the region. At the humanitarian level, the Palestinian people were unjustly driven out of their country and their land was seized by other people. That created an abnormal situation that should be corrected but there is a difference between the liberation of Palestine and the liberation of the south as far as the method of action is concerned. We should think differently. For example, the Islamic resistance operations in the south should inspire the Palestinians of the West Bank, Gaza, and the rest of Palestine. If they acted in this manner we would support them in the presence of an Arab-Islamic plan for confrontation. Naturally, one should not move in a vacuum. Internal operations should have the means of success, otherwise they become mere acts of self-martyrdom. That is why we think differently about the post-Israeli withdrawal phase, differently from the way of the resistance in the south.

Question: It has been said that you are the spiritual and ideological leader of the Hezbollah Party.

Answer: I have no organizational links with that party or any other movement. I work at the intellectual level and I write about ideas. I have written about 20 books and that has had an effect on the events in Lebanon and the Islamic world. I have relations at world level. With my writings I have contributed to the ideological atmosphere but not the organizational one. The rela-

tions with the Hezbollah Party and most of the Amal base are excellent as indeed they are with many people who do not belong to any organization and also with the non-Shi'ite groups in Tripoli and Beirut. Anyway, it seems that the absence of a prominent figure in the Hezbollah Party has led some people to think that I am the party's leader. Now there are party officials in the arena.

Question: How do you view the Syrian presence in Lebanon?

Answer: We agree with Syria in its confrontation of the Israeli condition, be it an occupation or a political condition, and in its confrontation of the American condition. Its role is positive in both cases and we benefit from it in Lebanon. If relations with Syria were negative the Muslims would have been squeezed into the Israeli corner. So, the Syrian role reflects a political and security condition which gives some kind of freedom at the level of the Lebanese.

Question: What about your relations with the Druze and Walid Junblatt?

Answer: I respect Walid Junblatt, his frankness, and his firm stand against the Lebanese regime. I also sympathize with many of his ideas. The Druze adopted a good attitude during the recent events. At any rate, Junblatt and I have not met. So it is sympathy from afar.

Question: It has been said that pro-Syrian as well as pro-'Arafat Palestinians have returned to Lebanon and that the PLO is spending money in Sidon. Does that point to a possibility of a second Tripoli?

Answer: I disagree with the PLO's political line. The PLO is trying to surrender most of the Palestinian political cards and the strongest cards to the United States in a less successful way than even Al-Sadat's. Looking for Palestinians acceptable to the PLO to talk to the United States is a process that discards the Palestinian spirit and therefore the Palestinian gun. We believe that if the gun falls the cause falls. The U.S. method is one of forcing the Arabs to make concessions and then create problems among them. In brief, we disagree with the PLO's current political line which will never lead to an honorable settlement.

As regards the return of the Palestinians, the situation is not as the media portrays it. In my view a strong Palestinian movement is not contemplated. They do not need to infiltrate because they are already present in large numbers in Tyre, Al-Nabatiyah, and Sidon with their parties and hidden arms. Some sectors of the media are trying to create a certain political situation, put pressure on Lebanon with the world public opinion in mind, and speak of Palestinians' return to give Israel and the Americans the right to act.

As regards possible renewal of the battles, I do not see any notion of turning Sidon into another Tripoli in the near future because of the nature of the conflict and the special conditions in each town. In any case, anarchy in the area would only allow Israel to infiltrate again. They may bring funds into Sidon but I do not have sufficient reason to say that there is a dangerous Palestinian condition in the south.

Question: What do you have to say about Islamic Jihad?

Answer: I would give a big prize to anyone who could show me anything by that name.

PSP Official Criticizes Anti-Syria Campaign

JN272006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Beirut — Marwan Hamadah, member of the Progressive Socialist Party command and former minister, has denounced the propaganda campaign that 'Arafat and his gang are launching against Syria and the Lebanese nationalsit forces following the criminal events that 'Arafat invented in Beirut which led to the death of dozens of Lebanese and Palestinian people. In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Beirut, Hamadah said that the campaign being launched by the capitulation project's partners will inevitable boomerang, and that current events are proof of this. Hamadah said that Syria is concerned about the Lebanese people's struggle under their nationalist forces, and is interested in restoring the Palestinian people's rights through their revolutionary factions represented by the Palestine National Salvation Front. Syria does not need to take any notice of those who sold the Palestinian people and their cause.

Concluding his statement, Hamadan said that Syria foiled the Camp David plot, the 17 May agreement, and the Amman agreement through its continuous efforts to entrench the historic, revolutionary Lebanese-Palestinian alliance.

Al-Asad Reportedly Makes 'Secret' Visit to Moscow

LD281850 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 May 85

[By 'Abd al-Wahab al-Khashan]

[Text] Moscow, 28 May (KUNA) — Reliable sources disclosed to KUNA this evening that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad paid a short and secret visit to the Soviet Union, during which he met with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The sources added that Director General of Intelligence Fu'ad al-'Abashi arrived in Moscow last Monday to prepare for this secret visit and had left with the Syrian president for home. The same sources stressed that the Syrian president's visit occurred after an urgent request from the Soviet leadership to clarify special issues regarding the current events in Lebanon between the Amal movement and the Palestinians in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah in West Beirut. No other information is available on this secret visit, which coincided with the arrival of the Arab 7-man committee, which came to discuss with the Kremlin leaders the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war. The committee includes the ministers of foreign affairs of Iraq, Yemen, and Jordan, as well as Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi. The sources said President Hafiz al-Asad left Moscow at dawn today.

Reportage on Visit by Italian Foreign Minister

Arrives 24 May

JN241832 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti arrived in Damascus this morning on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', chief of the West European desk at the Foreign Ministry Sulayman Haddad, the Italian ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Confers With Al-Shar'

JN242046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti at his office at 2215 today. The meeting was attended by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sulayman Haddad, chief of the West European desk at the Foreign Ministry; the Italian ambassador in Damascus; and the director of political affairs at the Italian Foreign Ministry. During the meeting, talks revolved around current developments in Lebanon and issues of common interest.

Received by Khaddam

JN250930 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti at 1015 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; (Bruno Buttay), director of Italian Foreign Ministry political affairs; and Italian Ambassador in Damascus Aldo Pugliese. The talks revolved around the current situation in the region and Lebanon.

Calls Visit 'Very Useful'

JN251337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti and his delegation left Damascus this afternoon following a 2-day visit to the country. Andreotti made a statement to the correspondent of the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY in which he said: My visit to Damascus was very useful. I exchanged viewpoints with the Syrian officials on some issues of mutual concern, particularly on the situation in Lebanon, its unity, and on Lebanese political unity and true equality for all citizens in Lebanon regardless of their political affiliations. Andreotti added: I also discussed with the Syrian officials Middle East problems in general. I felt a deep understanding by the Syrian Government of the problems and a positive and responsible trend to solve them.

Khaddam Receives Libyan Army Chief 29 May

JN290938 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Brigadier Abu Bakr Jabir Yunis, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, at 1030 today. Attending the meeting were General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister; and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Damascus. The talks dealt with the current developments in the region and the developments in the Lebanese arena.

Al-Asad Receives Army Chief

JN291148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Brigadier General Abu Bakr Jabir Yunis, commander in chief of the Libyan Army and Armed Forces at 1300 today. General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, also attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and issues of common interest.

Minister Receives Iranian Official 26 May

JN261336 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1259 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Damascus, 26 May (SANA) — 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received Mohammed Hoseyn Lavasani today, political director of Arab and African countries' affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, in the presence of the Iranian ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around the current situation in the region and bilateral relations.

Al-Shar' Receives Velayati Letter

JN271043 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has received a message from Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati on current developments in Lebanon.

This came during a meeting with Hoseyn Lavasani, political department director at the Iranian Foreign Ministry in the presence of the Iranian ambassador in Damascus.

In his message, Dr Velayati expressed the Islamic Republic of Iran's concern over the clashes and sedition created by the 'Arafat clique in Beirut and the need to stop these clashes and to aim all rifles at the Zionist enemy.

PDRY, YAR Ministers Arrive in Damascus 27 May

JN271438 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and YAR Education Minister Dr Husayn al-'Amri arrived in Damascus this afternoon.

They were received at Damascus International Airport by Faruq al-Shar', the foreign minister; and Hunayn Hatim, director of the Arab homeland department at the Foreign Ministry. They were also received by the YAR ambassador in Damascus and the PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus.

Received by Khaddam

JN281202 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and YAR Education Minister Husayn al-'Amri, at 1030 today. Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and the PDRY and YAR ambassadors in Damascus.

The talks dealt with the situation in the Arab arena and the developments in the Lebanese arena.

Reportage on Visit by Kuwaiti Minister of State

Arrives in Damascus

JN281201 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Rashid al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, arrived in Damascus today on a visit to Syria.

He was received by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Hunayn Hatim, director of the Arab homeland department at the Foreign Ministry; the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

Delivers Message From Amir

LD281545 Kuwait KUNA in English 1446 GMT 28 May 85

[By Talal Kayed]

[Text] Damascus, May 28 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti State Minister For Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid Tuesday met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, during which he delivered a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad from H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah. During his meeting with Khaddam, which was attended by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Kuwaiti ambassador here 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Kandari, Al-Rashid expressed H.H. the amir and H.H. the crown prince's thanks to the Syrian president over his inquiry on the health of the amir of Kuwait following the abortive attempt on his life Saturday. In a statement to KUNA, Al-Rashid said that the amir's message is on the situation in Lebanon, the attacks against Palestinian camps in Beirut and the ensuing clashes between brothers.

The Kuwaiti minister said in spite of the difficulties the amir faced, he put the Lebanese issue and the Palestinian situation in Beirut on the top of the priority list. Al-Rashid said that, in his message, H.H. the amir expressed hope that Syria will launch all effort possible to stop the fighting between brothers in Lebanon and that a solution to the problem would be reached. The Kuwaiti high ranking official said that he discussed with the Syrian officials the situation in Lebanon and the importance of speedy action to stop the fighting, adding that Khaddam on his part affirmed Syria's concern over finding a solution to the problem as soon as possible. Al-Rashid affirmed that Kuwait is deeply concerned over stopping the fighting and emphasized the necessity of saving the lives of Palestinians and Lebanese. The Kuwaiti minister left for home after a few hours visit to Syria.

Departs Damascus 28 May

JN281552 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, at 1330 today. Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Kandari, the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting.

The talk revolved around the current situation in the Arab arena and developments in the Lebanese arena. Al-Rashid left Damascus at 1615 today. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by 'Isam al-Na'ib, the director of the Arab homeland department, the Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Mahmud Qaddur Receives GDR Ambassador 28 May

JN282020 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Damascus, 28 May (SUNA) — Mahmud Qaddur, deputy prime minister for services affairs, received a message from Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of

Ministers, during Qaddur's meeting with the GDR ambassador in Damascus today. During this meeting, they discussed economic, technical, and scientific bilateral cooperation.

Al-Zu'bi Confers With CSSR Ambassador 28 May

JN282047 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1855 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Damascus, 28 May (SANA) — CSSR Ambassador in Damascus Dusan Ulcak has reiterated his country's strong solidarity with Syria's struggle against the aggressive imperialist-Zionist plans for the sake of the just Arab cause. This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received Ulcak here today. Al-Zu'bi expressed his appreciation for the CSSR's support for the Arab cause, pointing to the importance of promoting and developing bilateral relations between Syria and the CSSR and in international circles, especially in the parliamentary field, in order to serve the two countries' mutual interests.

Joint Statement Issued After PDPA Delegation Visit

PM261440 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 13 May 85 p 2

[Joint statement issued in Damascus and Kabul following visit to Syria by a PDPA delegation headed by Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee]

[Text] At the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, a PDPA leadership delegation headed by Comrade Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, paid a friendly visit to the Syrian Arab region 3 through 10 May 1985. The delegation was warmly received by President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, who received from the delegation a written message from Comrade Babrak Karmal, the PDPA secretary general and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Democratic Afghanistan, regarding the growing relations between the two parties and the two friendly countries. The delegation held meetings with Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. It also held meetings with the comrade foreign minister, the Palestinian [Ba'th Party] Regional Command, officials of the Damascus party branch, and the General Federation of Farmers.

The delegation visited the liberated town of Al-Qunaytirah and saw the effects of the deliberate and savage destruction which the valiant town suffered at the hands of the Israeli aggressors. The delegation also saw some of the economic achievements and landmarks of civlization in the country.

The delegation was warmly welcomed everywhere it went. The PDPA delegation held political and party talks with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation headed by Ahmad Qablan, member of the party regional command, in an atmosphere of comradeship full of the spirit of friendship and amity. During the talks there was a constructive exchange of views on various important international issues. During the talks special attention was paid to the situation in the Middle East, where the development of events is causing anxiety and concern, particularly since the signing of the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and the imperialist and Zionist aggression threat against Syria, as well as the situation in revolutionary Afghanistan and the heroic Afghan people's resistance to reaction, imperialism, and the undeclared war being waged against them.

On the PDPA side the talks were attended by delegation members 'Inayatallah Rashid and 'Abdallah Yar and on the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party side they were attended by Comrade Muhammad Abu Zarad, director of the office of foreign relations, and Comrade Yasir al-Farra, head of the Asian branch in the office.

The two sides firmly condemned the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary conspiracies which are being hatched against the Arab nation and its liberation movement, particularly the separate capitulationist deals concluded between the Egyptian regime and Israel with the effective participation of the United States, which are represented by the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, and the normalization steps between them, which constitute a serious threat to the Palestinian Arab people's national interests. They also strongly condemned the so-called Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which is a new version of the Camp David accords, concluded between the capitulationist rightist Palestinian side and the Jordanian regime with the blessing of the United States, Zionism, and world imperialism. The two sides consider the agreement a link in the chain of conspiracies aimed at dragging the Arab nation toward surrender to the Zionist enemy.

In this regard the two sides appeal to all progressive Palestinian forces to rally together and to unite on the basis of hostility to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and to continue the struggle to establish the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights. The two sides condemned Israel's actions in the occupied Arab territories, especially its attacks on Arab historical, cultural, and religious properties, its changing of geographic and demographic features, and its acts of repression and persecution, its violation of human rights, racial discrimination, the expulsion of the Arab inhabitants from their lands, and the building of settlements on these lands. They also strongly condemned Israel's decision to annex occupied Jerusalem and declare it its eternal capital, thereby violating the Geneva convention, the UN resolution, and the will of the world community and its bodies.

The two sides stressed their adherence to the conditions of a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Middle East problem on the basis of total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and recognition of the national, inalienable, and legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination, to return to their homeland, and to establish their national independent state on their territory under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. In this regard the two sides expressed their support for the Soviet initiative to convene a UN-sponsored international conference in which all the parties concerned would participate as a substitute for the Camp David accords, which have proved to be a failure, and in order to find a just solution to the Middle East problem. Regarding the situation in Lebanon, the two sides strongly

condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the acts of terror and barbaric massacres committed against the civilian inhabitants. They demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Lebanese territory.

The two sides declared their total support for the Lebanese nationalist forces and expressed their appreciation of the victories these forces achieved by the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, which imperialism and Zionism imposed on Lebanon, and by forcing Israel to withdraw its forces from some parts of southern Lebanon in view of the importance this victory has in thwarting the U.S. plan to turn Lebanon into a launchpad for aggression against Syria.

The two sides stressed their suppport for Lebanon's independence and sovereignty, the preservation of its Arab character and the integrity and safety of its territory, and the consolidation of legitimate authority over all its territory. In this regard the PDPA expressed its high appreciation of the constructive role Syria is playing in Lebanon in order to achieve Lebanese national reconciliation and its constructive role in restoring security and consolidating stability there.

Regarding the situation in Afghanistan the two sides strongly condemned the deliberate provocation by imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism and its agents, regarding the alleged dangers threatening the Arab Gulf with the aim of causing the Arab people and the Islamic peoples to deviate from their course of struggle hostile to imperialism and Zionism and preoccupy them with secondary imaginary battles, as well as undermining Arab and Islamic solidarity and isolating the Arab peoples from their true friends, especially the Soviet Union and the socialist camp. These attempts also aim to cover up the basic conflict in the Middle East represented by the current and continuing Israeli aggression against the Arab territories.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party declared its solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in its struggle for its national independence and sovereignty and pointed to the need for a political settlement of the present situation in Afghanistan, where interference hostile to the revolution should stop and the prevention of attacks on Afghanistan by imperialist forces and reaction should be firmly guaranteed. The two sides pointed to the frenzied efforts by imperialism to exacerbate international tension and escalate the arms race and thereby sabotage the policy of international detente through the deployment of missiles in Western Europe.

They stressed the dangers posed by this policy to the interests of world peace and security and to the fundamental interests of all the world's peoples. The two sides stressed the particular importance of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the forces of world socialism headed by the Soviet Union and the forces and countries of national liberation. They pointed to the special importance of strengthening these ties in view of their great effect on bolstering the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction and for the sake of liberation, progress, and peace.

They stressed their parties' support for and solidarity with the just and legitimate struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and their liberation movements against imperialism, Zionism, and racism and for the sake of the national independence and social progress of these peoples.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party expressed appreciation of the important successes and achievements accomplished by the friendly Afghan people in all fields following the April Revolution under the PDPA leadership and its Secretary General Comrade Babrak Karmal, particularly in defending the Republic and the democratic revolution. It also expressed its high appreciation of the support of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, its government, and its people for the Arab nation's struggle and just causes. The PDPA appreciated the progressive achievements and multifaceted successes realized in the Syrian Arab region under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, struggling comrade Hafiz al-Asad. It also expressed its appreciation of the leading role Syria is playing in firmly resisting Zionist and imperialist plans and conspiracies in defense of fundamental rights of the Arab nation. It also expressed its high appreciation of the patriotic and principled policies the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party is pursuing in dealing with the Middle East problem, particularly regarding the restoration of strategic balance in the area.

The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the strong ties of friendship and cooperation between their parties and countries and stressed their continuing endeavor to develop them in the interest of both friendly peoples and countries. Within this framework, the two delegations signed a cooperation agreement between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the PDPA for the years 1985 and 1986.

Damascus Views PLO Figures' Visit to Moscow

JN281955 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Amman — Citing an 'Arafatist source in Amman, AFP said that 'Arafat's henchmen Faruq Qaddumi and Muhammad Milhim, who returned to Amman following a mission to the Soviet Union, did not succeed in persuading the Soviet officials to take a positive position toward the liquidationist Husayn-'Arafat agreement. The source said that the Soviet officials affirmed to both Qaddumi and Milhim that the PLO must work to reunify the Palestinian organizations and coordinate its stand with Syria. It may be recalled that the Soviet Union refused to receive a Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation whose task was to present the political dimensions of the Husayn-'Arafat agreement. With the exception of 'Arafat's gang, all of the Palestinian organizations have strongly condemned the 11 February agreement and denounced the formation of the Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation to explain the articles of the liquidationist agreement, especially to the UN Security Council's five permanent member-states.

Peres Asks Labor To Stay Out of Lebanon Debate

TA281122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The prime minister has suggested that the Labor Party Knesset faction refrain from participating in tomorrow's Knesset debate on the opposition's proposal to establish a commission of inquiry into the war in Lebanon. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that in a firm speech at the Labor Party Bureau, Shim'on Peres said that he had previously supported the establishment of a commission of inquiry and does not reject the idea altogether.

However, he added, after examining the matter he has reached the conclusion that at the moment there is no Knesset majority for such a move.

Therefore, raising the proposal tomorrow is insubstantial and is nothing but a demonstration aimed at embarrassing the Alignment. He suggested that his fellow party members take a look at themselves not vis-a-vis the Likud, but vis-a-vis the people.

If the Alignment believes that the coalition should be disbanded, this should be done out in the open, the prime minister said.

Alignment To Abstain in Vote

TA281358 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1325 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The Labor Party's Bureau and the Alignment's Knesset faction decided a few minutes ago to abstain during the Knesset vote on the proposals to establish a commission of inquiry into the Lebanese war.

The meeting, which lasted about 3 hours, ended with stormy tempers and with Minister Ya'aqov Tzur protesting that the Alignment members did not vote on the proposal to allow freedom of conscience in tomorrow's Knesset vote. The concluding announcement states that the Labor Party is aware of the need to investigate the course of the Lebanese war.

A committee was set up to submit recommendations about the appropriate time and manner of such an investigation.

Vote Against Inquiry Urged

TA281620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The chairman of the coalition executive, Knesset member Sara Doron, this evening informed the prime minister that any vote in the Knesset that is not against the establishment of a commission of inquiry into the war in Lebanon would be a clear violation of the coalition agreement. This afternoon, the Knesset Alignment faction decided to abstain in the vote in the Knesset scheduled for tomorrow regarding the proposals to set up a commission to probe the war in Lebanon.

Peres on West Bank Violence, Lebanon Inquiry

TA271803 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 27 May 85

[Report on Prime Minister Shi'mon Peres' speech at an afternoon Knesset meeting with coalition members on 27 May — anouncer-read]

[Text] The prime minister believes there is a complete agreement in the coalition that the judicial system must not be tampered with and that all Knesset members reject violence and think the government should fight violence. Mr Peres said he was furious about the fact that Arab residents in the territories celebrated the release of the murderers, but such acts too will not result in ignoring violence. Nobody will take the law into his hands in Judaea and Samaria. According to Peres, there is no difference of opinion on the question that only the attorney general can delay legal proceedings; only the justice minister can recommend such a pardon and only the president can grant it.

On the prisoner exchange issue, the prime minister said that for all the fury about the decision, any other decision would have caused greater anger.

On the issue of establishing an inquiry commission to look into the Lebanese war, Shim'on Peres emphasized that under the circumstances this is not the major issue on the agenda, and he is therefore opposed to its establishment.

After Peres' remarks the head of the Alignment faction announced that the coalition's Executive will not be able to impose a discipline on his faction with regard to a vote on the inquiry commission.

Shamir Discusses Terrorism, Negotiations

TA281821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The foreign minister said that the release of the terrorists in return for the IDF soldiers stemmed from humanitarian motives only and does not signify Israeli willingness to negotiate with terrorists. Minister Shamir said this to two West German Bundestag members currently visiting Israel.

Shamir Anticipates No Change in Jordanian Policy

TA271745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Voice of Israel that Jerusalem had received no specific indications of a change in Jordan's policy, and that Israel would respond when and if such a change came about. He said that the Israeli Government had reiterated its opposition to U.S. arms sales to Jordan.

Egyptian Oil Minister Begins Official Visit

TA270936 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew
0910 GMT 27 May 85

[Excerpt] Ben-Gurion Airport, 27 May (ITIM) — Egyptian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil arrived in Israel this morning on a 3-day official visit. Responding to questions by correspondents at the airport, Qandil said that Egypt intends to increase its purchases of refined fuel products from Israel.

Qandil arrived in Israel aboard the private executive plane of President Mubarak, bearing a verbal message from the Egyptian president to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

At the airport, the guest said this is the second time he has visited Israel (he was among the Egyptian president's entourage in a previous visit) with goodwill to strengthen relations between Israel and Egypt. "This is our duty because we, in Egypt, believe in peace. Everybody must push the peace cart forward in order to strengthen it," he noted.

Qandil added that several "minor differences of opinion" remain which must be solved. Replying to other questions, he would not elaborate on the content of the message he is bringing along and said he had no information as to the date of a summit meeting between Mubarak and Peres.

Greeting him, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal said Qandil was a personal friend who has for years shown goodwill and good intentions regarding the promotion of relations between Israel and Egypt. Shahal noted this was an important visit because it was the first by an Egyptian minister in the last 3 years and because it comes at a sensitive time when the Israeli Government has many hopes and a great deal of goodwill to promote peace between the two countries. Qandil added that peace between Israel and Egypt has always been warm.

From Ben-Gurion Airport, Qandil left for a meeting with President Hayim Herzog. Later, he will confer with Peres, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and will conduct several working meetings with his counterpart, Moshe Shahal.

Qandil Meets Herzog, Peres

TA271143 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 27 May 85

[Excerpts] Egyptian Minister of Petroleum 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil arrived in Israel today on a 3-day visit. He has already conferred with President Hayim Herzog and later with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The meeting with the prime minister ended a few minutes ago and our correspondent Me'ir Einstein who is outside the prime minister's office in the broadcasting van has this report:

The meeting between Egyptian Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres lasted 75 minutes. The meeting started with a tete-a-tete between Peres and the Egyptian minister who conveyed to the former a verbal message from President Mubarak and the two men discussed it. Later, they were joined by Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, the directors general of the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office, and the Egyptian charge d'affairs in Israel, and other officials and aides. We heard the Egyptian minister's comments at the end of the meeting.

The Egyptian minister of petroleum told us that he had conveyed the message from President Mubarak but refused to elaborate on it. He would only say that the meeting with Peres had been conducted in a good and positive atmosphere. We heard as much also from the Israeli side. Both men expressed satisfaction at the very fact that a dialogue is taking place between the two countries. The prime minister said Israel wants to improve relations and strengthen normalization. Qandil also spoke in favor of strengthening normalization and attached great importance to improving trade relations between the two countries. The prime minister noted that Israel is taking real steps in order to improve the peace process, including the withdrawal from Lebanon and the government's plan to improve the quality of life in the territories.

Qandil and Peres also discussed issues in dispute and the question of Taba as well as various proposals on this point were probably mentioned. The meeting was adjourned because the prime minister had to go to the presidential residence to take part in a luncheon in honor of the outgoing U.S. ambassador in Israel. The two men will meet again. This afternoon, the Egyptian minister of petroleum will confer with the finance minister, Minister 'Ezer Weizman, and will also hold a working meeting with Energy Minister Moshe Shahal.

Delivers Mubarak Message

TA280834 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Excerpt] Egypt fears that the prisoner exchange between Israel and Ahmad Jibril's organization will harm the peace process in the Middle East, strengthen Syria, and weaken the moderates in the Arab world.

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak expressed this assessment yesterday in a message he sent to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres via Egypt's Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil, who is currently visiting Israel. President Mubarak notes in the message that he hopes Israel will continue to strive to preserve the peace process and hold talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The president believes that the prisoner exchange might harm the chances of setting up a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would be acceptable to King Husayn, the PLO, the United States, and indirectly also Israel.

Moreover, Mubarak emphasizes in his message that if Israel decided to transfer the Taba dispute to international arbitration, the Egyptian ambassador would be returned to Tel Aviv, and the two leaders would be able to hold a summit meeting in the near future.

Further on Mubarak Message

TA290440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The Egyptian president has again tried to convince the prime minister to lift Israel's opposition to a dialogue between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this emerges from the message the Egyptian petroleum and mineral resources minister conveyed to the prime minister. In his message, President Mubarak states that preliminary contacts between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States are vital for accelerating the peace process. Our correspondent mentions that the Egyptian president raised his proposal a few months ago, during a visit to the United States. Israel had rejected the proposal, explaining that it aims at bringing about indirect recognition of the PLO on the part of the U.S. Administration.

Discusses Oil Trade

TA271539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Egypt will buy oil distillates from Israel. This was concluded this afternoon during a meeting between the energy and infrastructure minister and Egypt's petroleum and mineral resources minister. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the two ministers examined the possibility of cooperation with regard to distilling oil. Egypt's Minister Qandil said at the meeting that he understands Israel's demand that bilateral trade relations be increased. He also expressed the hope that Egypt will increase its procurement from Israel.

Meets With Shamir on Tabah Issue

TA272014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said it is desirable for Israel and Egypt to settle the Tabah dispute through conciliation since arbitration involves a long and tiring process which may worsen bilateral relations. The foreign minister said this to his guest, Egyptian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil who is currently visiting Israel. The guest answered that the Egyption president's stand is that the best solution to the Tabah problem is international arbitration and this will lead to an improvement in Israeli- Egyptian relations.

To Convey Message to Mubarak

TA281624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The Egyptian petroleum minister will convey a verbal message from the prime minister to President Mubarak that includes proposals to settle the issues in dispute between the two countries. Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qadil will leave for Cairo tomorrow. The proposals were formulated in the talks he held in Israel with Minister Moshe Shahal. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the proposals include a detailed timetable for concluding the examination of the dispute over Tabah, the date of The Egyptian ambassador's return to Israel, and the date for the implementation of all Egypt's commitments regarding normalization with Israel.

Sources close to Minister Shahal told our correspondent that in the course of the talks with the Egyptian minister, Shahal consulted Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The sources also said the proposals would be submitted to the inner cabinet for its approval.

Letter of Arbitration Formulated

TA291005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0945 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The draft of a letter of arbitration was formulated between Israel and Egypt on the Tabah issue during the talks with the Egyptian petroleum minister which ended this morning. This has been learned by our correspondent in the Knesset. It has been learned that the Egyptian minister arrived in Israel with a proposal for arbitration, and that clauses of this letter of arbitration were discussed in his talks with Prime Minister Peres and Minister Moshe Shahal. The formula which was consolidated still requires the approval of the political Cabinet in Jerusalem and President Mubarak in Cairo. The Egyptian minister returned to Egypt this morning and is scheduled to meet with President Mubarak at noon.

Concludes Visit

TA290739 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0727 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Upon his departure from Israel, the Egyptian petroleum and mineral resources minister said he is satisfied with the results of his talks here. Nevertheless, the Egyptian minister refused to say whether progress was made on the issues of Tabah or the Mubarak-Peres summit. The delegation of Israeli directors general also left for Egypt this morning. In a talk with our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck, Avraham Tamir, the head of the delegation, said that next week — after it has heard the Egyptian reaction to a timetable for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel and a Peres-Mubarak summit — the government will be asked to decide whether to transfer the Tabah issue to international arbitration. Mr Tamir expressed optimism about the outcome of the talks in Egypt.

Turkish Documents on Tabah Given to Egypt

TA241006 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 May 85 p 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar and Eytan Rabin]

[Text] The Turkish authorities have provided Egyptian President Husni Mubarak with documents about Tabah dating back to the Ottoman Empire days. During his visit to Turkey this week, and at his behest, the Turks furnished him with documents and maps from the archives with whose help Egypt hopes to prove that Tabah is included in its territory.

"The latest round of talks in Cairo between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations lived up to expectations and yielded at least as much as the talks in Beersheba, which ended with no results," Egyptian consul in Elat Hasan 'Isa told *HA'ARETZ* last night. He claimed that in the talks held at the Mena House Hotel in Cairo, "the Israelis led by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche willingly approached the conclusion of the negotiations in a positive manner, and positive results were indeed achieved."

According to the agreements signed during the talks, three Egyptian officials will arrive in the Sinai on 28 May to locate a spot suitable for the erection of an Egyptian memorial to their soldiers who fell in the Sinai. This will be done in coordination with the Israeli delegation. On 2 June, an Israeli group consisting of members of the military committee, headed by Brigadier General Dov Si'on, will arrive in Egypt to search for the Israeli missing-in-action in the Nile Delta area, where the Israeli pilots are believed to have been shot down.

The searches will be conducted together with a group of Egyptians. Eight days later, on 10 June, Israelis, and Egyptians will meet in Rafah to prepare a plan for the Canada camp [refugee camp near Rafah] that will include meetings with representatives of the families involved. On that very day, two Israeli Navy officers will arrive in Egypt to work out a plan for searches for the missing "Daqar" submarine, which will be conducted along the Alexandria coast.

'Isa added that the parties also discussed trade, tourism, education, and the press. Both parties expressed their views on these issues, and an understanding was reached on the need to foster bilateral ties.

Approximately 2 months ago, Egyptian Consul Hasan 'Isa was promoted, so that although he still serves as the Egyptian consul in Elat, his rank is that of an ambassador.

Next Monday, the team of directors general [of government ministries] is scheduled to leave for Cairo once again for the purpose of continued contacts in a bid to improve Egyptian-Israeli relations.

IDF Completes Evacuation of Security Strip Posts

TA290429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] The IDF has completed the evacuation of most of the positions and posts in the western and central sectors of the security strip in southern Lebanon. There are only a few positions left in these sectors, but a large force is still deployed in the eastern sector. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht has learned this from the UNIFIL Command.

Our correspondent notes that soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] tried to seize the positions evacuated by the IDF, and this led to grave incidents between the ASL and UN soldiers. Shots were fired in the air on several occasions, and ASL and UNIFIL vehicles collided with each other. IDF officers had to intervene to prevent an escalation of the incidents.

Norway Protests Incidents With UNIFIL Soldiers

TA241753 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Norway has officially protested to Israel, following the series of clashes last Saturday between Norwegian UNIFIL soldiers and Israeli troops. According to the Norwegian foreign minister, the UNIFIL troops had to take cover when Israeli forces fired 200 rounds of ammunition over their heads. The Israeli fire was apparently directed at an intruder in the Israel Army depot.

In another clash, UNIFIL troops reportedly stopped Israeli armored personnel carriers from entering the town of Ibil al-Saqy in southern Lebanon, where the Norwegian headquarters is situated.

Control in Security Strip, Terrorism Discussed

TA280559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Five IDF soldiers were wounded in southern Lebanon near the international border last night. Firing incidents involving terrorist squads have been on the upswing recently, and our correspondent Hayim Hecht says that one of the reasons why terrorist squads have found it easy to enter the security strip recently is the lax way the Shi'ites guard the area around the Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah roadblocks. Many Shi'ite Amal members have recently left for the Beirut area.

[Begin Hecht recording] Control over security in the security strip has grown a bit laxadaisical recently, and the effects of this can be seen quite clearly in the vicinity of the international border. The Shi'ite organization Amal has thus far been rather successful in blocking terrorist attempts to penetrate southward from the Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah areas. In return, the Amal commanders in the south have received far-reaching rewards from Israel. However, they had also asked that General Lahd's army be disbanded, and once they realized that Israel will not assume such a risk at this point — even for the sake of an unwritten pact with the Shi'ites — the latter decided to concentrate their efforts in helping tip the scales in the fight against the Palestinians in the Beirut environs.

In the last few days, Amal roadblocks in the Tyre and Al-Nabatiyah approaches have been dismantled, and the people who manned them have moved northward. Terrorist squads — made up of either Palestinians who belong to Jibril's organization, or extremist Shi'ites affiliated with the Hezbollah organization, or Sunni or other Communists — were thus able to make their way southward much more easily.

The IDF remains faithful to the motto that the boundaries of the security strip do not necessarily limit the war against the terrorists to that region only, and continues to declare that it would strike at terrorists even north of the Al-Litani. However, as we have already said, terrorist squads do manage to penetrate and some of them have even reached a distance of only a few hundred meters from the international border. Yesterday the terrorists planted a roadside bomb near Majdal Silm, which is approxi-

mately 4 km away from Kibbutz Ramim, and activated it as an IDF convoy was passing by, wounding four soldiers. Subsequent searches located the terrorists near Shaqra, where another IDF soldier was wounded in the exchanges of fire and two terrorists were killed.

There have been 15 firing incidents in the security strip since the weekend, in which 14 terrorists were killed. In addition to other weapons which they used, the terrorists fired katyusha rockets that hit the Civil Guard command in Bint Jubayl — a town only 2 km away from the international border. [End recording]

Economic Council Meets, Discusses Budget Cuts

TA281802 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 28 May

[Text] The industrialists are threatening to pull out of the package deal unless the government cuts its budget. This emerged at today's meeting of the National Economic Council at the prime minister's office. Harley Braidman reports:

[Begin recording] [Braidman] Sabre rattling sums up the atmosphere at today's session of the National Economic Council. The employer organizations are unhappy that the government has not yet succeeded in cutting its budget and the Industrialists Association president, Eli Hurvitz, told me why he would recommend they pull out of the deal in July.

[Hurvitz] We gave the government a time lag in the first and the second package deal to use it in order to reduce its expenses, the government expenses. The government did not do it, did not do it enough. It is a precondition to any economic move. It may be also extra unemployment, but the quicker it will be done, it is less unemployment.

[Braidman] However, Eliyahu Isakson, the head of the Farmers Association, is unhappy at the course Hurvitz is proposing.

[Isakson] It would be sheer folly to liquidate today, to cancel today the package deal, because there is no alternative to it. There is at least some national discipline in keeping prices under control, which would disappear completely, and what may result in a complete collapse of our economy.

[Braidman] Prime Minister Peres warned Hurvitz not to be hasty about backing out and giving inflation a free reign. Even in this difficult period, he said, there was no severe unemployment in the economy and firms have not collapsed. Histadrut secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar expressed a similar view.

[Qeysar] Everybody will be free, not only the employers, also the workers. It is not a privilege only to the employers. We are against that they will leave or the government will be free to do everything by itself. We think the only remedy for the economy is that all the partners will sit together and find a fair solution with the equal division of the burden.

[Braidman] Qeysar was particularly annoyed at the high petrol increase, wanted moves against black capital, and said the workers would no longer be the country's whipping boys. [End recording]

Prices of Subsidized Goods, Services Increase

TA271622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Subsidized goods are to go up tonight by 25 percent. Most other products and services will go up by 14 percent. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that 40 commodities and services are to increase by 20 to 30 percent. Here are some examples of new prices of basic commodities: No 1 frozen chicken will cost 2,680 shekels per kg; oil in a plastic bottle, 1,735 shekels; and a standard loaf of break, 115 shekels. The price of coffee goes up by 28 percent, while the price of white sugar and imported television sets increases by 25.5 percent. Day care centers go up by 25 percent; spaghetti, by 29.5 percent; ice cream, by 21 percent.

Following this price increase, the prices of all goods and services will be frozen for 2 months. All financial transactions, including contractual obligations such as private lessons and the services of attorneys, will increase by 14 percent. Rentalks will go up by 14 percent more than was paid in April. Tomorrow, lists of maximum prices for 300 goods will be published in the newspapers.

Fuel Prices Rise 41 Percent

TA280428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 28 May 85

[Report by Harley Braidman — recorded]

[Excerpt] Petrol prices rose at midnight by 41 percent. Other fuels went up by 25 percent. The additional increase for petrol prices was due to an 8-percent rise in the excise tax. A liter of 91-octane gasoline now costs 721 shekels, and 96-octane, 849 shekels. A standard 12-kg cooking gas cylinder now costs 10,190 shekels.

Argentine President Alfonsin Postpones Visit

TA240459 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] A governmental-level delegation from Argentina is to visit Israel next week. This will be the first visit since the reestablishment of a democratic regime there. The delegation is to be headed by the Argentine deputy minister of agriculture and will include the chairman of the parliamentary agricultural committee. They will discuss, among other things, exchange trade in return for the meat and agricultural produce Israel purchases from Argentina and they will examine the possibilities for acquiring technology and agricultural equipment. Our correspondent notes that the visit by Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, which had been scheduled for next month, has been postponed and, for the moment, no new date has been set for it.

Jordanian King Husayn's U.S. Visit Previewed

JN272045 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 27 May 85

[From "With the Events" program, by Middle East affairs reporter Yitzhaq Halevi — recorded]

[Excerpts] Jordanian King Husayn's visit to Washington, which will officially begin tomorrow, Tuesday, has been described by the U.S. White House spokesman as the latest in a series of visits by a number of Middle East leaders who have a close connection with the peace process.

Prior to the Jordanian King's visit, U.S. President Ronald Reagan met with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, toppled Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. On 19 June Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba will also visit the U.S. capital.

King Husayn will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger tomorrow. On the following day, President Reagan will receive him at the White House. This will be the first meeting between them since the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was signed and since the U.S. secretary of state's talks in Amman several days ago during his tour of Egypt, Israel, and Jordan. Richard Murphy accompanied him during the tour.

Diplomats in Amman said that the Jordanian king and the U.S. President will try during their meeting to achieve a breakthrough in the Husayn-'Arafat agreement which was signed on 11 February. These diplomats added that the forthcoming talks between King Husayn and President Reagan will be decisive with regard to the success of the Husayn-'Arafat agreement in achieving a settlement of the Palestine question. The White House spokesman told reporters last week that the U.S. Government does not necessarily view King Husayn's visit as a separating line, but believes that the visit may raise hopes in and give momentum to the region.

There is no doubt that the United States is fully aware of the view of the parties involved in the Middle East problem. It is also aware of all the various proposals in the region regarding efforts to push the peace process forward, the foremost of which are the international conference, direct negotiations, Syria's participation in negotiations, the situation in Lebanon, and the Iraq-Iran war.

Informed U.S. diplomatic sources said yesterday that if King Husayn announces his country's readiness to enter into direct negotiations within the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation, a U.S. announcement will be published during the Jordanian king's visit to Washington regarding selling modern and advanced U.S. weapons to Jordan.

These U.S. sources based their information on a secret report of a discussion that U.S. joint teams from the State Department, the Defense Department, and the National Security Council held last week.

AL-WATAN Cites Arrival of Iranian Jews

GF241516 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 23 May 85 p 10

[Text] The Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait issued a statement on 23 May citing the latest issue of the magazine *AL-BAYADIR* and saying that 359 Iranian Jews arrived in Israel last month from an Iranian port aboard a foreign ship that sailed through the Red Sea to occupied Palestine.

Citing an informed Palestinian source in the West Bank, *AL-BAYADIR* said that 89 of the immigrant Iranian Jews were admitted to Israeli hospitals for treatment from wounds sustained during the recent battles of Hawr al-Hawizah in which they participated with the Iranian Army.

Informed sources say that those wounded include a number of Israeli military experts who assisted Iran in its abortive attack on Hawr al-Hawizah.

ALGERIA

Congolese President Stops Over, Meets Bendjedid

LD252346 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, stopped over yesterday [25 May] in Algeria, where he was received at the airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN, and a number of Political Bureau members.

The Congolese president, Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso, will hold talks with President Chadli Bendjedid; their talks will concentrate in particular on cooperation between the two countries, and on a number of international issues, particularly those of interest to the African Continent.

The Congolese president will leave Algeria on Sunday [26 May].

LIBYA

Maltese Foreign Affairs Minister Visits Tripoli

Arrives 26 May

LD261902 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1818 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 26 May (JANA) — Maltese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Culture Alex Sceberras and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Meets Foreign Liaison Secretary

LD271636 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] The secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison conferred this morning with Dr Alex Sceberras Trigona, the Maltese minister of foreign affairs and culture, who is visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During the meeting they reviewed the cooperation between the two countries in all fields and discussed the means to consolidate these relations in order to fulfill joint interests and consolidate the activities of joint companies. They also discussed making the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace and security, and excluding it from international conflicts.

During the meeting, they reviewed cooperation among the countries of the Mediterranean region and implementation of resolutions adopted by the Mediterranean nonaligned foreign ministers conference, held in Valetta last year, and also international issues of joint interest.

Concludes Visit

LD282111 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 28 May (JANA) — Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Moroccan Foreign Minister Ends Visit to Tripoli

LD282029 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 28 May (JANA) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali [title as heard] left Tripoli this evening.

Palestinians Urged To Choose Suicide Over Surrender

LD270928 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 26 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] After they were transformed from refugees into fighters and since they carry machineguns instead of the UNRWA relief cards, the Palestinians have struck terror in the hearts of three sides, namely, Arab reaction, Zionism, and imperialism. These sides found themselves commited to coordinating their stands and policies to confront the new phenomenon — the change of Palestinians from refugees to fighters. The basic aim of this filthy tripartite alliance became to destroy the weapons of the Palestinians and fetter the fighter jinni and squeeze him back inside the lamp.

The aim of destroying the weapons of the Palestinians remained until the Zionist forces intervened in 1982 and invaded Lebanese soi; they realized this aim after the fascists, Phalangists, and their agents failed to realize it previously. [Sentence indistinct] The treasonous Phalange and elements of the Shi'ite Amal movement hopped on the Zionist bandwagon. They remained lying in wait close to Sabra and Shatila until they could disarm the Palestinians of their last rifle. When this was accomplished, the cowards proceeded in the direction of Sabra and Shatila camps and massacred well over 7,000 [as heard] Arabs.

The task currently assigned to the Amal movement is the same one that each side hostile to the Palestinian issue and full of hatred for the Palestinian people has been trying to carry out, namely to disarm the Palestinians and reduce the Palestinians in Lebanon to a state of humiliation, weakness, and degradation. The Amal movement expressed this in its terms for observing a cease-fire.

The Palestinians should be wary and must not fall in the trap laid for them. The fierce battles that have taken place until now and the massacres committed by the treasonous Amal movement are just the first part of a long bloody line. This makes it necessary for the Palestinians to hang on to their weapons with all their strength in readiness for defending themselves. This is because nothing will benefit them except their rifles. No one will protect them except their own arms and shells. They have they been butchered and slaughtered so many times and the Arab regimes

did not lift a finger to help or do anything except watch. The Arab states refused to hold a summit conference at the time of the Zionist enemy invasion of Lebanon in 1982 when Arab and Palestinian blood was flowing like a flood.

Now there are some people who object to convening a meeting of the Arab League on the pretext that the matter is a Lebanese affair and that the Arab situation in both cases — Sabra and Shatila in 1982, and Sabra and Shatila in 1985 — is a situation that benefits from, and even aids the conspiracy of slaughtering the Palestinians.

As long as the Palestinian citizen has learned from his long experience and the Arab reality, which is that of a spectator watching his own death, he must know that his life depends on his rifle and he has to choose suicide rather than surrender his rifle. He should choose suicide rather than become a refugee again after he has become a fighter. He should opt for suicide rather than leave humiliated under the banner of the treasonous Shi'ite Amal movement and the Phalangist crusaders.

Comparison of Commentary on Amal Actions in Lebanon

Tripoli JANA in English at 1753 GMT on 24 May reports on the *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* editorial describing the Amal movement as Israel's fifth column. The JANA version has been compared to the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland version published in the 24 May Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* on page Q 1 and is identical except for the following:

First paragraph, line five JANA English reads: ...of spies and traitors spread behind the lines and work for the enemy according to a planned method. The Zionist enemy...(supplying indistinct words).

Same paragraph, line eleven JANA English reads: ...the fifth column which is spreading inside south Lebanon and receives instructions...(supplying indistinct words).

Same paragraph, line twenty-three JANA English reads: ...camps in Lebanon to slaughter Palestinians and destroy the infrabase of the Palestinian...(supplying indistinct words and rephrasing).

Page Q 2, first paragraph, first line JANA English reads: ...now the enemy stands watching, with ultimate joy, his agents in the fifth column... (supplying indistinct words and rewording).

Second paragraph two, first line JANA English reads: ...What we feel sorry for really is the Shi'ite...(supplying queried word and rephrasing).

Same paragraph, line three JANA English reads: ...war in Lebanon to arrive at division, crushing and cantons and to give the Zionists...(supplying indistinct word and deleting "and slaughtering of the Palestinian people").

MOROCCO

'Intensified Contacts' With Arab Capitals Seen
LD272219 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 27 May 85

['Ataf 'Awdah report]

[Text] Rabat, 27 May (KUNA) — It was learned here today that Morocco is conducting intensified contacts with a number of Arab capitals in order to revive the 7-man committee that was formed by the second Arab Fes summit in order to consolidate the Arab peace initiative.

A reliable source has informed KUNA's correspondent in Rabat that the visit of the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, Abdellatif Filali, to both Syria and Saudi Arabia is aimed at convincing Syria to freeze its activities within the committee.

Syria has opposed several times the convening of the 7-man committee at a summit level in order to appraise the result of the committee's visits to the permanent states of the UN Security Council.

According to the same source, the Moroccan move is aimed at convening the summit of the 7-man committee in order to discuss the latest developments in the region, including the aggressions against the Palestinian refugee camps by the Amal movement.

The same sources have informed KUNA's correspondent that Saudi Arabia has agreed in principle to attend these meetings and has promised to exert its efforts in order to make Syria attend the meeting, which the Moroccan monarch has called for in his capacity as the chairman of the second Arab summit and the chairman of the 7-man committee, which includes Jordan, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Syria, and the PLO.

The same source has stressed that the final date for convening the meeting will be drawn up according to the outcome of the talks, which Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali had in the Middle East region.

Libya and Morocco had sent their foreign ministers in a joint move aimed at halting the massacres in Palestinian refugee camps.

SUDAN

Daf'allah Calls for Dialogue With Garang
JN281820 Khartoum SUNA in English 1758 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 28 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah said in a statement to (SUNA) That the transitional government was ready to join a dialogue with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), led by Col. John Garang inside or outside the country.

Al-Jazuli stated that internal concert on the southern problem was being carried out, and the government had made operational

the Addis Ababa accord. Moreover, he said a move was taken for setting up a secretariat to prpare for a near conference on the southern problem solution. The prime minister went on, saying that the government was mostly keen that John Garang be a part of the democratic process the country is now enjoying. Al-Jazuli further affirmed that Sudanese territories were open to Col. Garang and political forces in general, including the south, to hold a dialogue for reaching a lasting solution.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Visits Khartoum

Meets Siwar al-Dhahab

JN281457 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 May (SUNA) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has emphasized the need to continue the developing ties of mutual cooperation between Sudan and the United States. This came in the message General Siwar al-Dhahab received from President Reagan. The message also referred to U.S. aid programs for Sudan.

Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said in press statements following his meeting with Siwar al-Dhahab this morning that the meeting dealt with relations between the two countries, problems in the region, and the programs that the new government has prepared to tackle the main hardships.

Received by Daf'allah

JN281502 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah met with Chester Crocker, assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs this morning. Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub and the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum attended the meeting.

Following the meeting, Daf'allah said that the talks dealt with bilateral relations, U.S. assistance to Sudan to face the problems of drought and desertification, and other forms of U.S. aid. He added that the volume of this aid was great in the past, and this aid is continuing. He said that this aid reached 1.2 million tons, which is most of the aid given to those who are affected by drought and starvation in Sudan. Dr Daf'allah said that Sudan is interested in maintaining friendly relations with the United States, and is extending its hand to make friends with all people. Sudan, he added, is careful to preserve its neutrality and remove its independent decisionmaking from power blocs.

Mr Crocker arrived in Sudan today on a 1-day visit.

Meets Bol, Tayyub

JN281844 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 May (SUNA) — Samuel Aru Bol, deputy prime minister and minister of irrigation and water power, met here today with Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. The discussion during this meeting dealt with relations between the United States and Sudan in general, economic matters, and fields of common interest between the two countries. The discussion also touched on the importance of restoring security, stability, and unity in Sudan and tackling the current crisis Sudan is facing due to drought and desertification.

Chester Crocker later said that the new government in Sudan has a firm desire to restore stability in the country. He said that the government has already taken positive steps, and that it will take further action to this end. He said that certain neighboring countries are engaged in activities to undermine Sudan's unity and stability. Crocker affirmed U.S. support for Sudan, and said that his country has always called for good relations out of its belief in the importance of peace among neighboring states.

Chester Crocker also met with Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub. The discussion during this meeting dealt with realtions between Sudan and the United States, the situation in the Horn of Africa, and African and Arab affairs.

EC Vice President, Delegation Visit Khartoum

Arrives 25 May

JN261107 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan. 7, May. 26, SUNA — Vice President of the European Commission "EC" Lorenzo Netali and the accompanying delegation arrived here yesterday. Netali told reporters that he was here to get acquainted with the emergency situation currently facing Sudan and to seek possible assistance that could be provided by the EC to counter hazard of famine threatening Sudan.

He said that the EC would implement a project of renewing domestic means of transportation at the total cost of l.s. [Sudanese pound] 18 million. The EC will off-load two airplanes carrying medical supplies during this week, he added. Natali said that would report back on the famine effects in the Sudan to the meeting of the European head of states scheduled for next June, in Milan, Italy.

Netali is scheduled to confer Sunday with TMC chairman, deputy premier and will visit Al-'Ubayd, Kordofan Region.

He was received at the airport by Deputy Premier Samuel Aru, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, Italian ambassador, EEC and UNDP representatives to Khartoum.

Meanwhile, the European Commission has decided to launch an airlift for relief materials from Port Sudan and Khartoum to Darfur Region. The airlift by three transport aircraft, two from West Germany and the third from the Netherlands, will be experimental for 10 days starting May 29. The duration of the airlift in which every plane will make two flights per day, will be extended if the experiment succeeded, SUNA learned. The priority for transport in the airlift will be to food stuff, medicine, equipment and seeds.

An official source at the European Commission office here said the airlift will be open for use by all relief agencies working in

Darfur Region. He stressed that the airlift should only be considered as a means of transporting necessary relief materials needed by drought-stricken citizens.

Meets With Samuel Aru Bol

JN271051 Khartoum SUNA in English 1005 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 8, 27 May (SUNA) — Deputy Premier Samuel Aru conferred yesterday with the vice-president of the European Commission Lorenzo Natali and the accompanying delegation. Aru briefed the delegation on the recent developments in the country and the new regime's efforts for reconstructing the country and realizing national unity.

The EC's vice-president said the delegation's visit aims at assessing Sudan's emergency needs for famine and drought victims. Natali announced an EC contribution of l.s. 18 million for the provision of spare parts for the railways corporation to enable it transport emergency assistance.

Confers With Siwar al-Dhahab

JN271455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 27 May (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab received Lorenzo Natali, vice president of the EC Executive Committee this morning. The talks dealt with the problem of drought and desertification and its affect on Sudan, as well as ways to confront and remedy this problem. In a statement to the press following the meeting, Lorenzo said that the EC aid to Sudan to confront the current problem includes foodstuffs, especially children's food, for areas affected by drought and desertification. It also includes seeds for the agricultural areas affected by drought, so that they can prepare themselves before autumn. The aid will also cover the domestic transportation and ways to link it with a long-term plan.

His excellency also pointed to the EC decision made in Luxembourg last April to support Sudan, explaining that the third Lome agreement signed last December between the EC and 66 developing countries in the Third World allocated 145 million currency units to aid Sudan in addition to the emergency aid to Sudan amounting to 100 million currency units.

Holds Press Conference

JN281101 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 9, May 28, (SUNA) — Vice president of the E.E.C. Executive Commission held a press conference at the Friendship Hall here yesterday.

He said his visit to Sudan comes in the context of touring African countries affected by drought and desertification and that he got acquainted during his visit with the recent developments in this regard.

He said the Sudan would receive 241,150 tons of cereals from the E.E.C. in addition to another 102,000 tons from the same community in the context of Dublin plan for confronting famine in Africa [words indistinct]

Mr. Natali confirmed the E.E.C. concern over Sudan's priorities and with finding the possible means for rehabilitation and development of its drought and desertification-affected areas. He stressed the importance of stabilizing migrants and urging them for self-reliance and concern with food security.

He said rehabilitation requires high efforts for transporting essential food material from Port Sudan to western Sudan and implementation of the problem-containment plans.

He said the relief operations had cost 180 million Sudanese pounds since 1984 and that the adopted strategy in this sphere was to meet the deficit in cereals and other requirements of additional food materials.

He added that 75,000 tons of cereals and 36,000 tons of additional food material would arrive in the country until next mid-August, 80 percent of which would be distributed to citizens affected by drought and desertification and 20 percent to the refugees.

He expressed the EEC concern over the drought-stricken inhabitants citing arrival of the EEC emergency group to Darfur to follow up implementation of the relief programmes and the internal airlift between Port Sudan and Darfur.

Replying to local and foreign press questions, Mr. Natali asserted his concern and understanding to Sudan's agricultural problems. He said he prefers concern with small farms for containing the drought and desertification problem.

Finance Minister Announces Rescheduling of Debt

JN281044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan 9, May 28, (SUNA) — Finance and National Economy Minister 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid announced in press statements yesterday that a tentative agreement was reached with the Paris Club countries on rescheduling Sudan's due debts to these countries to the amount of two thousand million dollars. He said final conclusion of the agreement would take place soon.

The minister added that the transitional government is confronted by arranging about 5,200 million dollars to provide ordinary requirements during this year and facing repayment of due debts, mostly short-term debts.

He said after the rescheduling agreement about three thousand million dollars would remain as due debts to the sister Arab countries which could be postponed in light of acquainting these countries with the factual economic situation in Sudan.

The minister stated that the Arab Gulf countries had expressed consent to support Sudan by providing urgent requirements to the estimated value of 1.30 million dollars to help it carry on with its investment and development plans.

People's Assembly To Be 'Subordinate' to Secretariat

EA280855 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] The Transitional Military Council will discuss the constitution at its upcoming regular meeting after the Constitutional Committee submits its study of the constitution to the Council. The Council held its regular meeting yesterday with Lieutenant General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, deputy chairman of the Council in the chair. The Council issued a decree that the National Peoples Assembly shall be subordinate [tabiah] to the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic. The Council's current secretary general will supervise it.

Hamid Issues Resolution Organizing Press Work

JN241045 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Ramadan. 5, May. 24, SUNA — The Transitional Military Council has issued a bill for 1405 a.h. cancelling the 1973 press and publications act. Accordingly, Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid yesterday issued a resolution organizing the press and publications work for 1405 a.h. until issuance of a new act.

The resolution stipulated that no newspaper or publication could be issued without a licence from the culture and information minister according to the conditions stated in the resolution. The resolution also established a committee for press and publications under the chairmanship of the culture and information undersecretary to study and examine newspaper's submitted licence applications and report on it to the minister besides directing for cancellation or suspension of any newspaper that contradicts the rules of this resolution.

The resolution has specified the rules to which any newspaper or publication should commit, including deepening of democratic practice, adherence to traditions and morals of the profession, avoiding indecent style and insult of institution, parties and individuals, non-attacking of religions and beliefs and avoiding the informations and news that harm national interests.

Applications Submitted

JN261909 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1716 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 May (SUNA) — Some parties, groups, and individuals submitted applications today for issuing politicial, party, and independent newspapers. Sayyid al-Mu'tasim, secretary general of the press and publications committee and rapporteur of the committee, made this statement and pointed out that there are 33 applications. His excellency also said that applications have been sent to the newspapers of the following parties: the Ansar sect, the Ummah Party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Sudanese Communist Party, the Nasirite Socialist Party, the National Unionist Party, Sudanese Liberation Front, the National Islamic Front, the Sudanese African National Union, the Ummah and Ansar Party, the Islamic Socialist Party, the Ummah Party led by Al-Imam al-Hadi [as received], and the Islamic Trend Party at universities and higher institutes. The remaining applications were sent to some independent newspapers.

Former Numayri Aid Idris To Be Investigated

JN261934 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 May (SUNA) — It has been decided to hold an inquiry of Dr Baha' al-Din Muhammad Idris, the deposed tyrant's assistant for presidential affairs. The committee of inquiry will be chaired by lawyer Muhammad Abkam.

The committee will be entrusted with investigating in all of Dr Baha' al-Din Idris' crimes and violations. The committee will be authorized to seek the assistance of or summon anyone, or to acquaint itself with any document in order to facilitate its tasks.

The committee members are lawyer Hasan Shabbu; Faruq Ghuraybah, legal adviser at the Attorney General's Office; Jamal al-Tayyib al-Shafi'i; Muhammad 'Ali al-Mahsi; Brigadier 'Uthman Kibr 'Id from the People's Armed Forces; and Brigadier al-Rih al-Sayyid 'Ali.

The committee was formed in accordance with an authorization from the attorney general, in accordance with Article 17, Paragraph 1 of the 1984 law on interpreting laws and general provisions.

Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati has pointed out that the investigations of the political and non-political prisoners from the defunct regime are progressing well.

'Ati Orders Additional Investigation Committees Formed

JN271804 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 27 May (SUNA) — Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati today ordered that three investigation committees be formed. The first will interrogate political detainees and other detainees in the Southern Region. The second will investigate complaints, violations, and crimes in the Sudanese fairs body [as received]. The third will investigate violations and crimes that have taken place in the Bank of Sudan, and complaints against commercial banks. These committees will be formed under the criminal procedures law, the attorney general's law, and the law for combatting graft. The attorney general has authorized the committees to seek help from any side in order to form subcommittees and begin work.

Committee Investigates Former Regional Governor

EA252231 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The investigation committee has begun its work in relation to the former governor of the Central Region, the ministers of his government and the speaker of the dissolved regional assembly, in accordance with the law concerning attaining riches through unlawful means [qanun al-ithra al-haram]. The committee is presided over by Justic Muhammad Mirghani al-Manna, chairman of the committee. SUNA reports that the committee will contact government departments to collect information

which will help it in its investigation. The committee will later submit its recommendations to the chairman of the Legal Department of the region prior to presenting it to the attorney general.

The committee has asked all citizens who have information which will help it in its investigation to write to the committee during office hours at its offices in the regional police headquarters.

Nine Central Region Politicians Arrested

JN261752 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Medani, Sudan, May 26 (SUNA) — Acting Military Governor of the Central Region Major General 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan ordered today the arrest of nine politicians of the defunct regime.

On the other hand, the investigation committee dealing with corruption in agricultural project ended its work today.

Southern Official Urges Government Restructure

JN271644 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1424 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 27 May (SUNA) — Charles 'Ali Bilal, representative of the National Alliance for Southerners in the Equatoria Region has told SUNA that the structure of the central and regional government should be reconsidered, because it includes some of those who participated in the toppled dictator Numayri's regime. He appealed to the Transitional Military Council to pay attention to the real representatives of the south, and to reconsider the structure of the government.

Regarding Colonel John Garang's movement, Charles said that Garang does not represent all the southerners. He added: We view him as having personal interests in prolonging the war, and he has no national justification for prolonging it. He also said that Garang should come to the homeland to discuss the national problems with his colleagues in the south rather than discuss these problems all over the homeland. He added: We appeal to Garang from this platform to return to the negotiating table. Charles also expressed support for [words indistinct] the Southern Region as part of the Alliance's concern for Sudan's unity. He added: [Words indistinct] that the partitioning will lessen the differences in the financial pressure, reduce the current administrative shadow, and lessen chances for some tribes to dominate other tribes in the south as one unit.

Charles also touched on the 1983 laws, pointing out that the pagan, nonreligious Christians represent the majority, the Christians form the next group, and the Muslims the third. He also said that the war is not aimed against Islamic law or the partition. It is a result of discriminatory policies and the absence of a real representation for the citizens in constitutional and administrative posts. He also said that the problem cannot be solved only by the southerners or the northerners or through separation or arms. It must be solved through an objective view of the regions' political and social backwardness. He added that these regions need political and social enlightenment, a comprehensive development plan, and a real democratic solution that will represent all the inhabitants. He also called for holding a referendum in each of the regions on the issue of partition.

Trade Unions Urge Garang to Halt Fighting

JN281439 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 28 May (SUNA) — Sudan's General Federation of Trade Unions has appealed to Dr Colonel John Garang to resort to the voice of reason and to adhere to dialogue and the Addis Ababa agreement in order to preserve national unity and stop bloodshed among the sons of the one homeland.

In a letter addressed to Col John Garang today, the Federation also called for unifying all efforts to build and develop Sudan instead of fighting, which has greatly harmed the Sudanese people's development and progress.

Garang's Address to Nation Continues 27 May

EA271914 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 27 May 85

["Statement to the Sudanese nation" by John Garang, leader of the SPLA — live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen, yesterday time could not allow me to complete my address to you. Today, in the last part of my talk, I will address current issues including negotiations, war, peace, drought, famine, disaster areas, and so forth. And today I will end by presenting an Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLM-SPLA] program to bring about peace in the country.

As you all know, the junta has made a lot of noise about negotiations. The relevant questions are of course negotiations about what, and with who. Let us leave for a while the question of negotiations about what. Let us talk about negotiations with who. Who is there in Khartoum to talk with? What is the real situation in Khartoum? The reality of the situation in Khartoum is that there is really no government. There is no government there with which to negotiate if one wishes to negotiate.

There has been a lot of talk about the generals negotiating with the SPLA-SPLM. But who are these generals and where is their constitutional mandate? The generals are rebels like the SPLA. We in the SPLA rebelled against Numayrism in 1983 as a conscious decision, while the generals under popular pressure by the masses rebelled against both Numayri and the masses when they (?approved) the peoples victory on the 6th of April 1985. So under what constitution do these two rebels negotiate? The generals cancelled Numayri's constitution, retaining some of Numayri's decrees such as Shari'a, and took it upon themselves to become the legislative body for the country.

What assurances do the masses have that one or all of these generals like Numayri will not decree their dreams and fantasies into law? Under the circumstances the Trade Unions Alliance proposed a most sensible course of action, namely, that the country should adopt the 1956 constitution as a mandate in 1964. [Sentence as heard] Although the 1964 constitution cannot solve

most of our present national problems it must be appreciated that any country must be governed by some form of constitution. And we fully support the position of the Trade Unions Alliance in that in the absence of a constitution it is most expedient to resort back to our original independence constitution.

Similarly from a logical standpoint, since the 1964 amendment was a result of the October 1964 popular uprising, it should therefore befit the spirit if not the letter of the March-April 1985 popular uprising to adopt that amendment. But the generals rejected the wise suggestion of the Trade Unions Alliance. Like Numayri they prefer and feel comfortable to work without a constitutional but by dictatorial decree.

Well, the SPLA-SPLM, being the advance guard of the Sudanese national democratic movement, cannot and will not negotiate with a bunch of 15 generals that have no law governing them.

Besides having no law, besides having no constitution, the generals have only 45 weeks left to hand over power to the people according to their own promises. They have already exhausted 7 weeks of their 52 weeks and very soon they will be left with the 1 week that we gave them. By that time they will have done nothing substantive, nothing whatsover, not even holding the elections which they have promised.

The truth is that Numayri's May 2 regime in the form of Siwar Al-Dhahab's military council is an unnecessary expensive luxury which the country cannot afford in the very difficult post-Numayri period our country has to go through. Indeed, Numayri must get credit for the notoriety that his lifeless body in the form of Siwar al-Dhahab continues to fight and riddle the Sudanese people while his heart wickedly smiles at all of us from Egypt.

The unpreparedness and bankruptcy of the present military council is dramatically illustrated by the fact that 4 of the 15 generals have secretly approached me through third parties advising me not to accept negotiations at the present time on the grounds that they will soon change scenes in Khartoum and that they will be the right generals to negotiate with the SPLA-SPLM what they called permanent peace. Like Numayri's offers to make me his first vice president, I fell obliged to tell you and reject this new treachery because I sincerely and profoundly feel disturbed, outraged, when our country is so cheaply and irresponsibly put up for sale in suq al-shams that is in English, an open market, where all sorts of goods are sold and bought (?from vendors) of questionable integrity.

So much for the question of who to negotiate with. The generals are clearly not worth their salt.

Some of them are aspirant or actual thieves while others are honest and innocent patriots who are genuinely concerned and disturbed about the future of the country but who are hopelessly bewildered by the new and unexpected responsibility. Generally, the generals are disorganized, suspicious of each other and totally unsure and are unequipped as a group to negotiate seriously with anybody.

For the last 50 days they have failed to show an iota of goodwill and are negotiating with the Trade Union Alliance to reach an acceptable constitutional working relationship. How much thus goodwill will they have if they negotiate with the SPLA-SPLM? So dear fellow citizens, the truth of the matter is that the SPLA-SPLM has not refused to negotiate as the junta would want you to believe. But rather there is just nobody to negotiate with. There is virtually no government in Khartoum.

Those who call themselves the government in Khartoum wanted to negotiate and indeed have been negotiating with foreign countries, in foreign capitals. The junta has shamelessly lied to you that they have sent a messenger to Col Dr John Garang and that he was expected in Khartoum. This is a blatant lie. I challenge the junta to tell the Sudanese people who the messenger was and to explain how this odious lie was fabricated that Col Dr John Garang was at one point coming to Khartoum.

No. For the last 50 days the junta has not made any direct contact with the SPLA-SPLM. Their plan has been first to isolate the SPLA diplomatically and then come to negotiate with a weakened SPLA. But the other side of the coin is that this action has exposed the junta's insincerity and lack of seriousness.

Fellow countrymen: The ever-relevant question is: Negotiations about what? When the junta or any other clique regimes in Khartoum talk about negotiations, they mean negotiations to solve what they call the southern problems. And if this is the context of negotiations, then it is absurd to say that the SPLA-SPLM is refusing negotiations. We have repeatedly reiterated that the SPLA-SPLM is not a regional movement. It is a national movement and as such negotiations for concessions for the south or any other of our regions is not within the terms of reference of the SPLA-SPLM.

Yes, The SPLA-SPLM will solve problems peculiar to the south as it will solve problems peculiar to other regions in our capacity as a national movement. Once preposterous questions such as what concessions does the SPLA want for the south are still being asked then there is a fundamental problem of perception. The junta has already negotiated with southerners. They have formed a southern military junta and civilian cabinet in Juba. And the SPLA-SPLM may find areas and ways of cooperation with this southern government in Juba, Wau, Malakal and in the provinces such as Umma, DUP [Democratic Unionist Party] and other parties may have an interest in them for both regional and national objectives.

So for the SPLA-SPLM, the issue of negotiations for concessions for the south is a relic of the past. The SPLA-SPLM will not negotiate in the traditional sense for concessions for the south with the present or any other government in Khartoum. The SPLA-SPLM will participate directly in the shaping of a new Sudan with other democratic and patriotic forces in the country. It is a matter of a group of 15 generals seizing power in Khartoum forming a military council and a civilian cabinet and then calling on the SPLA to come in to take some reserve food. No.

We shall not take from anybody. We shall make the new Sudan together with all other democratic forces in the country. Numayri did precisely what the junta is trying to do in offering the SPLA-SPLM jobs in his government, except that he was more generous than his minister of defense. Numayri offered the

SPLA-SPLM the first vice presidency, reunification of the south under the SPLA and six ministerial posts in the central government. We answered Numayri that we wanted 10,000 ministerial posts, one for every soldier. But before he could respond, Siwar al-Dhahab took over.

The subject matter of negotiations is therefore misplaced and the SPLA is wrongly accused of refusing negotiations. The truth is that negotiations in the context of the so-called southern problem are against the national interest and a recipe for the south's disaster. Suppose you solve the problem of the south, you will soon have to solve the problem of the jabal [mountains] because the Nubah can also take up arms. After that the problem of the Beja and so forth. It is a national not a southern problem that we must address.

Fellow countrymen, because the junta has a very shallow conception of the fundamental problems that face our country, it is incapable of formulating correct solutions to these problems. Let us examine, for example, the junta's formulation for the solution to the war. Their basic assumption, like Numayri, is that it is foreigners that are responsible for the war and this is why they have sent messengers and messages to foreign capitals, not to the SPLA as they have been lying to you. They did this in their naive belief that the keys of war and peace in our country are locked up in these capitals. Accordingly, the junta's plan for a solution to the problem of war and for peace is predicated on the following false assumptions:

1. That the SPLA would be weakened, or even collapse, if foreign countries allegedly supporting the SPLA withdraw that alleged support.

2. That an agreement with a neighboring country is necessary for a joint solution to problems in that country which the junta alleges to be similar to the so-called southern problem.

3. That if the expected rapprochement with these foreign countries is achieved, then the junta will launch a big military offensive against the SPLA.

4. That these three steps would force the SPLA into negotiations with the junta and on weak grounds and terms.

5. That after SPLA has accepted an agreement similar to the Addis Ababa agreement the junta would appeal for and get massive relief and rehabilitation assistance from the international community similar to that of 1972 and that this would give the junta breathing space to entrench itself. And finally,

6. With relief and rehabilitation achieved in the south, Chevron, Total, and other companies will resume their work in the south. Sudan would join the club of oil producing countries under the junta. Living conditions for the masses would improve. There would be no demonstrations in the streets and the junta's survival and entrenchment would be guaranteed.

The Trade Union Alliance and the political parties would pressure for elections according to the promised schedule, but the junta will reach into its bag of explanations to postpone elections and continue the May 2 regime. With oil, water and other development projects underway in the south, the junta will feel confident while the Alliance of Trade Unions and the political parties would find it difficult to move the people to the streets in efforts to force the junta into holding elections. In a nutshell, these six points are the junta's program to resolve the war and bring about peace. And they are all naive.

Fellow countrymen, I say no, a big no to the junta. The fundamental problems of our country, and war is one of them, are not that simple. A bad peace based on lies, deception and insincerity, like the one we had in 1972, is in reality worse than war as events have shown. The problem of war in our country has, above all, an internal basis. War in the Sudan, as we pointed out earlier, is the result of the fundamental contradictions of our society. It was not caused by foreign countries as the junta alleges. And none of these alleged countries can solve it, notwithstanding the fact that any neighboring countries naturally have mutual interests in each other's problems.

The solutions to our fundamental national problems are to be gleaned inside, not outside the Sudan. The key solutions to fundamental national problems from outside could turn our country into an abysmal chaos and it is best to avoid that.

After the many visits to foreign capitals in an apparent wild goose chase, some of the generals, in a state of naive euphoria, are reported to have celebrated their success in their alleged diplomatic isolation of the SPLA over bottles of whisky; mind you not over Shari'a cups of tea. And they are reported to have been toasting and shouting a meaningless: We have got them. That is, meaning they had cornered the SPLA. Some of these generals are naive simpletons and the scum of our society.

So, to summarize the question of negotiations, the SPLA-SPLM has not refused to negotiate. After all, eventually the guns will become silent as a result of some form of negotiations or dialogue. Even in the event that one side is defeated, somebody must negotiate the terms of surrender. So, in our case the truth of the matter is that the subject of negotiations does not arise at the present time. There is nothing to negotiate about and even worse there is nobody to negotiate with.

Fellow countrymen, let us discuss the problems of drought and famine, particularly as regards to the south. What motivated the junta to declare the south — and not the west — a disaster area? The truth is, now that the dust of fools' euphoria is seetling down following the March-April popular uprising, the generals are disturbed and bewildered by the dawn of reality, because they do not know how to enter reality. Reality is not in their terms of reference. Having been Numayri's disciples for 15 years, the time it takes students starting primary school to go through the university, so the generals have completed and graduated from Numayri's faculty of lies, and with distinction. At the dead end road of unfounded euphoria, the junta, like a drowning man, is catching on to any floating object.

This is the context in which the correctly and concretely [word indistinct] the junta's declaration of the south as a disaster area. It is an SOS — save our souls — message that the junta's garrison towns are faced in the disaster of falling under SPLA's protracted siege [sentence as heard]. Of course, our people in the south are

facing many hardships and their [word indistinct] certainly needs relief. They have been living under war conditions for nearly 2 years and this is bound to affect economic and social life.

Even without war, the countryside has always suffered from hunger and famine during the months of June and July, just before [word indistinct] harvest. Equally important is the fact that the war has seriously affected availability of vaccines and drugs for cattle among cattle owners and this could result in serious animal diseases and epidemics. But the junta's declaration of the south as a disaster area is totally unrelated to all this, and the people know it. Their aim is to save their besieged garrisons. Many garrisons in Bahr al-Ghazal and upper Nile have not received supplies for the last 6 months. You will recall that Cobra Battalion destroyed two large river steamers by name of *Marrikh* and *Juba* last November 1984. This effectively stopped river transport, the main transport artery to the south.

The railway line to Wau was destroyed by Jamus Battalion in February 1984. Road transport in most of the three regions is completely paralysed. The only transport to the south by now is by air and that is also hazardous, as the regime knows well that we have the capability to bring down any plane in its arsenal. To date we have shot down eight helicopters, two Buffaloes [transport aircraft], one Hercules [transport aircraft], F-Five [Fox-Five] jet fighters.

Only 10 days ago a Buffalo aircraft heading for Wau narrowly escaped being hit by one of our missiles. Sooner or later we shall bring down some more military planes. The Sudanese Air Force has lost 26 officers through SPLA action and is completely demoralized. The SPLA controls the whole of the southern Sudanese countryside, while the enemy is holed up in its garrison towns, feeding on vultures, marabout birds [storks] and other exotic foods.

SPLA military strategy calls for the occupation of the countryside, the stopping of all transport in war zone and the strangulation of the cities, so that the enemy garrisons are forced to surrender or withdraw. This strategy is working and it is a matter of military not humanitarian concern. The people in the cities must come to the countryside and they are doing just that, a fact that we announce daily as we read the names of government officials, soldiers and students who defect to the SPLA on this radio.

In the countryside the SPLA has been conscious of the problem of food and Radio SPLA has consistently been urging SPLA units and the people to grow more food this year. So the junta is right on this (?course). Its garrison towns in the south are famine-stricken and are indeed disaster areas. And this is good. Our military strategy is working.

The enemy, of course, knows that this is our strategy, but by other artificial policies they think they can turn public opinion against us in the south, but the people know their real motive. We also know that the junta is massing troops in Juba, Malakal, Wau and Beniu for a major offensive against the SPLA. These humanitarian pretensions, such as the declaration of the south as a disaster area, are also designed to prepare public opinion for the junta breaking its own cease-fire. It is also to find reasons to convince soldiers as to why they should fight, because they do not understand the reasons for the war when the SPLA says it is fighting for national unity and the junta says the same. So the soldiers are being told that the roads must be opened to take food to starving people in the south and that the SPLA is sitting on the way. We are surely sitting on the way and we advise the soldiers not to come, for we shall be fighting and dying unnecessarily, while the generals, who are responsible for the war, enjoy their air-conditioned offices and homes in Khartoum.

Dear compatriots, the problem of drought and famine is indeed acute all over our country. The western part of our country is, in fact, the hardest hit, especially northern Kurdufan and northern Darfur. In Kurdufan alone it is estimated that 500,000 people have been forced to leave their homes, and according to a UNICEF estimate, one in six children face starvation.

Last December Numayri closed the camp for displaced people at Rawabah, evicting 8,000 residents. And he trekked back tens of thousands who had trekked 200 miles to the capital to look for food. Now, (?near Al-Ubayd) 47,000 people are in camps living on a ration of one liter of water per day and one (imalwa) of dhurrah per day. Recently the Americans shipped in 60,000 sacks of dhurrah but the new military governor of Siwar al-Dhahab's regime confiscated it and declared it as strategic reserves. We certainly know what the governor major general of Kurdufan means by strategic reserves and what he will do with it.

Despite all these hardships our people face in the west, both May 1 and May 2 regimes have not declared these regions as a disaster area. Actually, the former governor of Darfur, Ibrahim Durayj, had warned the government of the imminent drought and famine in western Sudan as early as October 1983.

And though these areas are worse off than the south the governments of May 1 and May 2 did not declare them as disaster areas simply because there are no garrisons under siege there. In fact, the government is even sort of embarrassed about the drought and famine in the west. A very queer psychology indeed. So, the west is not a disaster area because there are no rebels there. [Preceding sentence repeated in Arabic] Whereas the south is a disaster area because there are rebels there and government garrisons under siege. [Preceding sentence repeated in Arabic]

You can see how the generals are plunging the country into chaos. In their vain efforts to use a humanitarian weapon of famine relief against the SPLA, they are unwittingly telling the worst hit areas of the west that your problems get solved when you take up arms. An armed struggle is not a monopoly of the south. The west, or any other region, can take up arms. Even the capital, Khartoum, can take up arms [words indistinct] to bring Siwar al-Dhahab into power.

In Khartoum itself there is no dhurrah and the little that there is available is too expensive for those who brought Siwar al-Dhahab to power. Quite recently in Kosti after Numayri was overthrown there were very serious food riots. Hungry people broke into a dhurrah store and made off with 10,000 sacks before the police dispersed them with tear gas. The situation is grave everywhere.

The fact is that 16 years of May 1 have turned the whole Sudan into a disaster area and May 2 will soon make an unprecedented calamity out of it.

I take this opportunity to the world community to extend relief to the Sudanese people through the SPLM-SPLA. The SPLM is better qualified than the generals in Khartoum to receive and distribute relief in areas under control, which is the whole of the southern Sudanese countryside where more than 90 percent of the people live.

I here announce the formation of the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency, SRRA, a nonpolitical organization to solicit for donations of food, medicines, veterinary vaccines and drugs, and other materials for relief and to find ways and means to transport and distribute this in southern Sudan and other drought-affected areas in other parts of the country which may in future come under SPLA control.

We know that there are guerrilla movements that receive relief assistance from some international and humanitarian organizations directly and the fact that we are not a government in the conventional sense shall not, we hope, inhibit donors since there is a precedent. Any relief assistance to southern Sudan, that is war zone 1, must be channeled through the SRRA. The SRRA will be more capable of distributing (?this relief) than the governor of Kurdufan, for example, who declares relief as a strategic reserve. We are much more concerned as we live daily among the people in the villages not in different living conditions than they. So much for the drought, famine, and relief. The people in southern Sudan need relief and that relief will be handled by the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency, not Siwar al-Dhahab's regime.

Fellow countrymen, I have talked about the problem of war, negotiations, peace, drought, famine, and relief in an honest, objective and critical way and exposed the callous attempt by the May 2 regime to use these issues for its own clique benefits. It is easy to analyze and criticize, but much more difficult to provide workable solutions. So the junta has refused to hand over the stolen power back to the people and it holds deadly weapons. We believe the junta will not hold elections. We believe it will become much more repressive than the May 1 regime as a matter of clique [as heard] self-defence and especially when problems begin to overwhelm it and it feels a sense of insecurity. It will soon launch an offensive against the SPLA despite its peace and humanitarian pronouncements in order to establish some credibility. We believe the junta is an expensive luxury the country cannot afford — and so on and so forth. But given all this, where do we go from here? Before I come to specifics, it is necessary to summarize and underline essential points.

For nearly 15 years, the Sudan has been ruled by a dictatorial regime which derived on collusions of convenience [as heard], intrigues, perjury, and murder. By the end of the day, the May 1 regime degenerated into a 1-man no-system rule and the whole country was turned into a disaster area. It is now the duty of all the Sudanese people to pick up the pieces and from these pieces, from the ashes of the old Sudan build a new, brave, and proud Sudan worth its real potential.

There is no denying that Numayri was the chief villain in the drama that was running on Sudan's political stage for nearly 2 decades. However, it is important to underline the fact that he is not the lone cause of all Sudan's ailments. Some of the chronic economic and political diseases which he certainly aggravated by his arrogance and high-handedness were inherited from past regimes and arose from the fundamental contradictions in our society and the international arena.

It is indeed because of the realization and objective appreciation of those contradictions that the SPLM has made it clear from its inception in its manifesto issued in July 1983 that the problems of the Sudan are not in the far-flung regions, such as the so-called southern problems, but rather are right there in the center. They are essentially national in character.

It is necessary to reiterate and underline the fact that the SPLM is a widely based organization that transcends one region and which has succeeded in attracting to its ranks a large number of Sudanese and is not there to defend the rights of one region but rather of all regions — that is, of the whole Sudan. As such, it is a movement which is committed to the unity — territorial and political — of the Sudan. If the SPLM-SPLA has emerged in a specific region, it has done so because of political, geographical, historical considerations, like all other internal parties and movements born in the north but which extended their spheres of action to all other regions of the country.

In this sense the SPLA-SPLM considers all regionally based and biased political movements as ones inspired by a sense of inferiority complex. Why should people crawl into regional shells instead of basking in the national sunshine of our great country? By the same token, the SPLM-SPLA considers that political movements that deny the national character to the movements that emerge in specific regions as suffering from sectarian chauvinism and bigotry. It is time that we took each other seriously rather than take some of us for granted, otherwise there can never be peace in this country.

Fellow countrymen, with this broad framework in mind, I would like to underline that the SPLA-SPLM is committed to an open-minded dialogue on the fundamental problems of the Sudan, for without settling those problems satisfactorily there shall be no stability, unity, or development. It it time for the Sudanese to come to grips with the root causes of their political maladies rather than fly reality in the face or dwelling on the symptoms of the elements. Such a dialogue must be undertaken by all democratic and patriotic forces in the country so that a national democratic consensus is reached on the fundamental issues. Such a national democratic consensus cannot be brought about by a bunch of generals or interim political establishments.

It can be brought about only through dialogue among national democratic and patriotic forces in the country and the SPLA-SPLM is willing and ready to enter into such broad discussions that will study the fundamental issues of the Sudan, such as the system of government, conditions for national unity, economic and social development, Sudan's foreign policy, including its Arab and African commitments, and so forth. We reiterate and underline that the SPLM, the movement for all the Sudanese people, believes that the only way towards the creation of a

strong, stable and united new Sudan can only be achieved through a national democratic consensus on the fundamental problems that face our country, for neither the maneuvres of despotic rulers like Numayri and Siwar al-Dhahab nor sectarian and traditional political parties of years back, nor paying lip service to the ideals of socialism, such as the SSU, regionalism such as Numayri's faked autonomy for the south, nonalignment and so forth could help the Sudan to come out of its present economic and political quagmire.

There is only one thing that stands out clearly: The lessons of the last 30 years after our nominal independence have taught us that such hypocrisies were nothing but a recipe for disaster. But still the question remains: How do we bring about a national democratic consensus? We believe that a national democratic consensus can be meaningfullly brought about through struggle and the convergence in the process of the struggle of all national democratic forces from all over the country.

It is with this background of the aim to achieve a national democratic consensus in the process of the struggle that I end my statement by declaring the following program as the immediate task of the national democratic revolution:

Fellow countrymen, in order to bring about a national democratic consensus, given the refusal of the military junta to hand over power to the people, the SPLA-SPLM presents the following program for the intensification of the struggle in order to bring about peace quickly:

1. Today, 27 May 1985 I here ring the bell for round two of the popular uprising in the streets of our cities and SPLA's revolutionary armed struggle in the bushes and sands of our great country. Last time we won round one against the May 1 regime. There is nothing to prevent us from winning in round two against the May 2 regime which is much weaker than May 1. The struggle must continue and SPLA-SPLM will give all necessary assistance including alliance or unity with those national democratic forces that are ready to continue and intensify the struggle beginning from today.

2. As of today, 17 May 1985, I put all SPLA forces on maximum alert and declare general mobilization in war zone one. All SPLA leaves are canceled with immediate effect and all SPLA soldiers on leave are to report to the nearest SPLA unit. This is to intensify the struggle and in view of the fact that the generals, despite their appeals and pronouncements, are actually massing troops now in Juba, Wau, Malakal, and Bentiu with the intension to launch a major offensive against the SPLA as the only way they see to achieve some credibility for themselves.

3. During this limited phase, when the enemy intends to make a show of force moving in large convoys, battalion commanders are advised to shift to the tactics of classical guerrilla warfare in order to paralyze and annihilate the enemy while moving.

4. All SPLA battalion commanders are to organize commando units to apprehend opportunists and collaborators with the enemy in war zone one, and escort them to SPLA general headquarters.

5. I repeat my appeal of 22 March and 9 April to the Sudanese Army in war zone one to disobey orders. Stay in your barracks, and start talking with the SPLA mainly at the junior officer, and NCO levels, and where appropriate with senior officers who are patriotic.

I am confident that it is you the junior officers, and NCOS in the army, police, and prisons, as well as wildlife [as heard] wardens those who are doing the actual fighting who can bring about genuine peace in coordination with other genuine democratic forces such as in the professionals, trade, and students unions. We are already talking with some officers and exchanging (?views) in war zone one. The aim of these contacts and talks between the SPLA and the Sudanese Army in the field is to form joint committees that will lead to the formation of a provisional administration from below so as to save the nation from the impending chaos to which the generals are bent to steer the country. We sincerely believe in national unity and so do you in the Sudanese Army. You have fought for national unity, so have we as I explained yesterday.

So we do not have any fundamental difference. Let us then agree to throw out the generals, stop killing each other, and save the nation from below. You do not have to run and seize the radio station in Omdurman to throw out the generals. Let us set up joint commands here in the south, and that will surely lead to the fall of the guest generals in Khartoum.

6. I order all SPLA units not to attack garrisons commanded by members of the Free Officers Movement, since these officers are formally under the symbolic command of the SPLA commander in chief. However, since the SPLA unit commanders cannot possibly know who is a Free Officer, it is the responsibility of the Free Officers to make contact with the SPLA unit commanders in the field, to identify themselves, and coordinate cooperation and action.

7. Immediate steps must be taken to unify the General Command of the SPLA and the Free Officers Movement so as to achieve unity of objectives, plans, and executions.

8. The SPLM-SPLA shall immediately open and keep open channels of communication with the Trade Unions Alliance and other national democratic forces. Not with the aim of negotiating with Siwar al-Dhahab, Numayri's second republic, but rather (?to create) conditions for the convergence of all national democratic forces from all parts of and work places of the country, with the aim to force the Military Council to resign and a national democratic government instituted on a provisional or interim basis.

9. The experience of the March-April popular uprising shows that the generals were encouraged to usurp more and more powers until eventually they took all the power because of the lack of vigilance, verging sometimes on opportunism, on the part of some trade union leaders. This is understandable. Fifteen years of Numayrism surely affected the leadership of trade and professional unions. In order for round two against May 2 to be effective and not to be aborted or stolen again, I call on the rank and file of the trade and professional unions to put your houses in order, as we did ours at the beginning of the SPLA-SPLM in

1983. The rank and file must root out all elements in their leadership that were connected with Numayrism, and those who might have captured the leadership because of electoral rigging by Numayrism. The unions must purge their leadership of undesirable elements and elect new patriotic leaderships that will be able to contribute effectively during the coming round of the popular uprising against May 2.

10. Finally, fellow countrymen we believe that the May 2 regime is by far much weaker than May 1, and we have the ability to bring it down in less than 1 week of demonstrations with a few blows by SPLA here and there. So let us all be in touch, to learn, act, and bring down the generals.

This is the only course of action that can bring about peace and prosperity to the country quickly. The continuation of the generals in power can only prolong your suffering.

Thank you very much for your attention. I do not have the slightest doubt that we shall win. Long live the unity of the Sudanese people! Long live the SPLM-SPLA! Long live the popular uprising! Long live the unity between the popular uprising and the SPLM-SPLA! Victory to the people! Thank you very much.

TUNISIA

Special Moroccan Envoy Arrives in Tunis 24 May

LD242344 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Mr Ibrahim Faraj, the special envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II to his excellency President Habib Bourguiba, arrived in Tunis this evening.

The Moroccan monarch's envoy was received at Tunis-Carthage International Airport by Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, the minister of foreign affairs; the ambassadors of the two countries and a group of senior foreign ministry officials.

WESTERN SAHARA

Information Ministry Announces Moroccan Casualties

56 Killed in 22 May Attack

LD272156 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] An SDAR Information Ministry statement today said that 56 Moroccan soldiers were killed on Wednesday [22 May] during an attack launched by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on concentrations of the royalist Moroccan forces at (?Kafratwadi).

The statement said that the attack (?took place since) the decision of the Moroccan regime to build a (?fifth wall) linking Amgala and Guelta Zammur within the framework of the policy [words indistinct]

70 Killed in 27 May Attack

LD281828 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] A statement issued by the Western Sahara Ministry of Information and Culture announced that yesterday at dawn a unit of the Western Sahara Liberation Army carried out a fierce attack against masses of Moroccan forces in the region of (Bangara), 40 km south of Semarra.

The statement added that this new Western Sahara attack resulted in the death of 70 soldiers and another 80 wounded within the ranks of the invading royal forces. The Western Sahara fighters were also able to storm the wall erected by the royal forces in the region, in addition to destroying three supply and support positions and four observation points.

KENYA

Belgium Foreign Minister Begins Nairobi Visit

EA242155 Nairobi KNA in English 1537 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Nairobi, May 24 – The Belgian minister for external relations, Leo Tindemans said in Nairobi today that Kenya has been chosen as the first beneficiary of the Belgian survival fund which has been set up in his country to support food production projects.

The Belgian minister noted that from 1979 to 1983 his country gave Kenya more than 60 million shillings in grants and loans. He was addressing press conference in Nairobi this afternoon. Mr Tindemans said Kenya exported to his country goods worth 190 million [unit unspecified], and added that his country can buy from Kenya.

He said his country shared some views on certain problems in Africa, especially the Horn of Africa and the southern Africa. Mr Tindemans told newsmen that his country supported the UN Security Council Resolution Number 435 as the key to the solution to the Namibian problem. He said the bilateral relations between Kenya and Belgium were excellent, and that his country was diversifying relations with African countries.

The Belgian minister, saying that while in Kenya he had a meeting with President Moi and had talks with four ministers, told the press conference that his country supports several non-governmental organizations (N.G.O.) projects in Kenya, and has been offering scholarships and training grants. Belgium granted 8,250 tons of food aid to Kenya last year, the minister noted.

Economic Agreement Signed

EA252001 Nairobi KNA in English 1650 GMT 25 May 85

[Excerpts] Nairobi 25th May – The Belgian minister for external relations, Mr Leo Tindemans left Nairobi this afternoon for Harare, Zimbabwe after a three-day official visit to Kenya.

While in Kenya, Mr Tindemans delivered a personal message from the king of Belgium to President Daniel T. Arap Moi and held talks with several ministers. He also toured the Nairobi National Park. Mr Tindemans and Mr Mwangale signed a five-year economic and technical agreement for co-operation between the two countries.

SOMALIA

Halgan Reports Democratic Front Members Expelled

EA281927 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] A resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] wing of the Somali opposition forces today said eight members of the organization have been relieved of their duties and their membership has been cancelled. Three of the eight who have been sacked were members of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the DFSS.

A meeting of the DFSS Executive Committee on 26 May 1985 discussed in detail the struggle of the front for the Salvation of Somalia. During the meeting members discussed the front's overall achievement as well as the sacrifice by the fighters of the front, and the experiences gained since the armed struggle began.

The meeting also discussed the tactics used by the enemy of the Somali people, which has managed to infiltrate the front. Several resolutions on the front's responsibilities were passed. The resolutions included: The DFSS is a broad-based front opposed to the dictatorial and oppressive regime which is abhored by the Somali people and led by Siad Barre. The front aims to topple the brutal regime of Mogadishu. The front aims to lead the Somali people to economic, political, and social progress.

In order to achieve these objectives, the front has decided to confront all treacherous activities by the enemy of the front which might destroy the unity of the fighters and which might serve the interests of the enemy.

During the meeting on 26 May, the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the DFSS discussed in detail the enemy's subversive activities within the front by using persons who are members of the front. These members have openly carried out subversive activities and have strived to cripple the struggle, to spread baseless propaganda against the front, and at the same time to join hands with the enemy of the Somali people which the front is struggling to topple.

After the Executive Committee had examined their activities within the front, some members of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee and others who are members of the DFSS were expelled after it was confirmed that these members of the front were in league with and have met senior officials of the terror regime of Siad Barre. They were found to have been engaged in subversive activities against the front and to have refused to go to the battle front of the armed struggle while instigating activities to cripple the armed struggle.

The Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the DFSS finally decided to cancel the membership of the following people: (Abdullahi 'Abd al-Rahman Adan Enlya), who was a member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the DFSS; (Adan Musa Jibril), member of the Executive Committee; ('Umar Salad Elmi), member of the Central Committee [as heard]; (Muhammad Dahir Afrah), (Said Jama Husayn), (Uthman Warsameh Salih), (Jama Salih Ahmad), and (Ahmad Shariff Uthman).

The eight men who have been expelled from the front will be tried for their crimes where and when it is convenient for the front.

GABON

Officer Arrested for Plotting Against Regime

AB291026 Paris AFP in French 1001 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Libreville, 29 May (AFP) — Captain Mbandjan, a Gabonese Air Force officer, was arrested in Libreville some 10 days ago for having prepared a plot against President Omar Bongo's regime, it was learned from reliable sources in the Gabonese capital today.

The officer was exposed by two of his colleagues to whom he had just explained his plans. Another Gabonese officer, to whom Capt Mbandja had revealed his plans, was reportedly jailed for having "neglected" to "brief" his superiors. The identity of this officer was not immediately available.

Capt Mbandja's arrest, which has never been made public, has given rise to deep emotion in the official circles in Libreville. The authorities have immediately ordered an investigation in order to determine if the affair could have ramifications within the security forces and the political circles.

According to reliable sources, it is now admitted that Capt Mbandja's conspiracy plans are to be blamed on an "isolated eccentric person." The Gabonese officer, who is native of the Haut-Ogooue Province (southeastern Gabon), was on duty at the Libreville Air Force base. No particular control or surveillence mechanism has been set up in the Gabonese capital in the wake of Capt Mbandja's arrest.

ZAIRE

Mokolo Meets With USSR Envoy, Discusses Ties

AB281714 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0705 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 May (AZAP) — Soviet-Zairian relations were raised on Monday during the discussions Citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, held with Vladmir Filatov, USSR ambassador to Zaire, who paid him a courtesy call before departing for Moscow on annual leave on 6 June 1985.

Commissioner Returns From FRG Visit, Conference

AB281616 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1045 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 27 May (AZAP) — Citizen Mulumba Lukoji, commissioner of state for planning, returned to Kinshasa on Sunday at the end of a week-long fruitful visit to the FRG, within the framework of the German-Zairian economic conference.

This conference, which grouped politicians and officials of the two countries, afforded an opportunity to convince Zaire's partners of the need to increase capital in the sectors that were selected as priority sectors by the Executive Council.

At the conference, Citizen Mulumba Lukoji presented to the German partners a report on the economic policy mapped out by Marshal Mobutu and which is being carried out by the Executive Council since 1983. He stressed the importance of this conference, saying that it will help to relaunch not only relations between Zaire and the outside world but also to a give a new impetus to and to accelerate Zaire's economic and social development. Also at the conference, the state commissioner for planning, who led the Zairian delegation, presented a report on the conception, the contents, the organs of implementation, and the timetable for the preparation of Zaire's development plan. He said the plan requires the cooperation of not only the German Government but also that of the private sector in order to achieve the objectives mapped out in it, within the framework of Zaire's policy of open-mindedness and constructive dialogue.

FRG Parliamentarian Delegation Begin Visit

AB290754 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Relations between Zaire and West Germany were examined yesterday at the Nations Palace by Citizen Bomandeke Bonyeka, second vice president of the Legislative Council, and a three-man West German parliamentary delegation led by Adolf Mueller-Emmest. During the meeting, which was attended by Walter Koenig, the FRG ambassador to Zaire, the two sides discussed the relations existing between the two countries, especially the problems related to the bilateral cooperation in the fields of transports and agriculture, which are major sectors in the development of our country.

BENIN

Kerekou Holds Talks With USSR Ambassador

AB242153 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, this morning received in audience His Excellency Vitaliy Agapov, USSR ambassador to Benin. The discussions the Soviet diplomat held with the president took place in the presence of Comrade Frederic Affo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. His Excellency Vitaliy Agapov told reporters that he had gone to deliver a message to the head of state:

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct] We also discussed the current international situation, and I delivered a message of congratulations sent by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to the president of the republic on the occasion of the founding of the OAU [words indistinct] the message speaks about the Soviet Union's readiness to help strengthen the multilateral relations with the peoples of Africa. To this end, there are solid political bases for the necessary struggle [passage indistinct]. [End recording]

GHANA

Committee Head on Status of Nationals in Nigeria

AB281746 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 May 85

[From the newsreel]

[Text] As we reported yesterday, the chairman of the National Mobilization Committee [NMC], Commodore Steve Obimpeh, has paid a 4-day visit to Nigeria for on-the-spot assessment of the difficulties facing Ghanaian expellees still stranded in that country. What continues to worry most people in Ghana, however, is the alleged shooting of some of the Ghanaian immigrants by Nigerian security forces. [Words indistinct] Christian Tagoe met Commodore Obimpeh a short while ago for an interview, and here is the reaction from the commodore about the shooting.

[Begin recording] [Obimpeh] Well, we have got enough evidence here to prove that the Nigerian security agencies did fire or did shoot perhaps to maintain law and order, but we know that up to now the Nigerians are still denying that there was shooting.

I can show you a bullet which we picked from one car which had penetrated the windscreen, killed the driver, and landed in a big bowl with Murtala, Muhammad's head on it. This is enough evidence. Of course we could not get any of the dead, because these are reports coming from returnees who had passed through and seen the scene. So we are really at a loss, but we are saying that there is evidence to show that there had been shooting.

[Tagoe] Commodore, being in Nigeria and going from Ghana you might have heard about the rehabilitation of some Ghanaians affected in the shooting incident who were then in the hospital. We heard that this group of people had been taken out of hospital and taken elsewhere. Did you have the chance of, say, asking for their whereabouts so at least you could have paid them a visit?

[Obimpeh] Yes, we knew of two, Benjamin Arthur and Sebastian Kwayie, who were admitted with gun wounds and who had been removed. Now there were competent Ghanaians who had identified these people, who had talked to them in the hospital, but they were removed. So when we got there we didn't find them. Up to now we do not know where they are, but I am sure that our authorities both in Ghana and in Nigeria will be taking appropriate action.

[Tagoe] One major matter that is yet to be solved is the question of payment for the services done by the Ghanaians who may now be back home. Hitherto, we were hearing that our High Commission was working all that it could do to ensure that their salaries and other entitlements are brought to them. Did you come to talk about this with the high commissioner?

[Obimpeh] Yes, I am informed that in particular the teachers are being asked to compile their list of arrears, their institutions, and these will be submitted by our High Commission to the Nigerian authorities for payment. I presume the same thing will be done to employees in other companies and organizations, but it is going to be a very very difficult exercise. Already some of the teachers are here. We talked to some of them on arrival at Tema. They say they had given notes to their friends to collect their pay for them. In fact, some of them stayed behind purposely to collect this pay but it was not coming. So, yes, our High Commission is trying to help but it is going to be a very difficult exercise.

[Tagoe] Most difficulties are yet to be overcome, and with this seemingly position that the Nigerian says it has finished with her part of the evacuation exercise, what is our stand? Have we also finished with our part?

[Obimpeh] I think we want to modify the Nigerian situation. They say they have finished with phase one, and phase two will be "flushing out," — that is their own words, you read in the papers — from workplace to workplace and premises to premises. And I can see that those Ghanaians or immigrants who may be affected will have a hard time because flushing out will mean that they will get you even in the middle of the night, and they ban you to an immigration quarter or maybe a cell, and up till when a means of transportation is procured you are just flown to Accra or sent to Accra, and that is it. You will leave your property behind. So they are going to have a hard time. We know also that there are a lot of Ghanaian teachers who may be terminating their appointments in July, that is the end of the academic year. With the law of not buying tickets with naira if your work permit is terminated, I don't know how they are going to come. The borders still remain closed. There is no passenger ship between Tema and Lagos, so there is going to be problem for those chaps over there. On our side, I'll be going to Aflao on Thursday to talk to Major Lumor, the commander at the spot there. Maybe I'll have the opportunity to talk to our ambassadors in Cotonou and Lome, then we will come back and take decision as to whether we will wind up or not. But I was saying that even when we wind up for this particular exercise we will maintain the capability for quick reaction should there be the need for it. [End recording]

USSR Delegation Discusses Cooperation Projects

AB270723 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Negotiations are going on between the Ghana Government and the Soviet Union toward the possible reactivation of all Soviet-abandoned projects in the country as a result of the 1966 coup.

Feasibility studies will have to be submitted by the Ghana Government toward that effect and if possible, a new contract will have to be signed. This is because of the heavy financial investments involved in the projects.

This was explained to newsmen in an interview in Ho by the leader of the Soviet team, Mr A.F. Voystrochenko, at the end of the team's 2-day visit to the Volta Region.

He described the abandonment of the projects as a heavy loss to both Ghana and the Soviet Union.

Mr Voystrochenko, who is first secretary of the Bryansk regional party committee, and a member of the Supreme Soviet, was accompanied by Prof B.G. Petrik and Mr Aleksey Krylov.

The team held discussions with the Volta regional secretary, Colonel Amable, and other officials of the Volta regional administration on areas of cooperation and assistance to the region.

Col Amable mentioned large deposits in iron ore and clay for the manufacture of bricks and tiles as some of the potentials of the region. He also called for assistance to shea-nut farmers at Anloga who feed almost the entire nation with their produce.

Concludes Visit

AB282036 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The 3-man delegation from the Soviet Communist Party, which was in the country for a week's visit, flew back home today.

Speaking to newsmen at the airport, the leader of the delegation, Mr A. F. Voystrochenko, noted that the involvement of workers in the management of their institutions has opened up prospects for the progressive transformation of the nation's economy.

Mr Voystrochenko, who is the first secretary of the Bryansk Regional Party Committee, said the delegation was impressed by the enthusiasm and determination of workers to defend the ideals of the 31 December Revolution.

He said the visit enabled the team to observe the operation of public institutions. The team held talks with government officials on issues of mutual cooperation.

Mr Voystrochenko noted that the burning issue facing the world today is how to maintain world peace.

He called on all progressive forces to come together to fight for a lasting peace in the world.

NIGERIA

GUARDIAN Criticizes U.S. Stand on UNESCO Reform

AB240950 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 24 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* examines the United States' stand on the UNESCO. It notes that the United States has resorted to maneuvers outside the lobbies of the organization to win African support for her position and reforms. The reforms, according to the paper, center on the need to reverse the inefficient management, waste of resources, and dogmatic handling of programs under the directorship of Mr Amadou Mahtar M'bow. The *GUARDIAN* says the U.S. complaint about the ungovernable growth of the U.S. [as heard] establishment under Mr M'bow is an assault on those programs oriented in favor of the Third World.

'Concern' Over Charges of Refusing Aid to Chad

AB281035 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 28 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *VANGUARD* expresses concern over the allegations by France and other European Economic Community, EEC, countries that Nigeria has refused the transportation of relief materials through her territorial waters to Chad. The paper suspects that the issue of relief materials s to Chad has been politicized by some countries which are fighting rearguard battles against neocolonialist delegations in West Africa. It advises Nigeria to guard against being perceived as an unsympathetic neighbor in Chad. The paper thinks the best thing Nigeria should do is to let Chadian authorities understand why relief ships were turned back. The *VANGUARD* appeals to the federal authorities to resolve the controversy on a relief corridor to Chad.

SENEGAL

Zambian Minister Arrives on Official Visit

AB281524 Dakar Domestic Service in French
300 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The Zambian minister of foreign affairs arrived in Dakar this morning at 1100. Prof Lameck Goma and his wife are beginning a 3-day official visit to our country. They were met by the minister of foreign affairs, Ibrahima Fall and his wife. Lameck Goma spoke to Aissatou Diallo.

[Begin Goma recording in English fading into superimposed French translation] We have come here on a goodwill visit. We have come to a friendly country with the aim of strengthening our bilateral relations. Naturally we hope during our visit to exchange views on a certain number of problems concerning our two countries and our continent. I do not know the program that my counterpart has drawn up for this visit, but it is likely that

the situation in Southern Africa and the forthcoming OAU summit will be discussed. Nevertheless, the main aim of this visit is to strengthen bilateral relations. I have also brought along a message from President Kaunda to President Abdou Diouf but I cannot disclose the contents. We will also discuss the issue of Senegalese nationals in Zambia if my counterpart so desires, during the working session between our two delegations. We will discuss drought which is a common problem for our two countries. I think we should also accord agriculture the priority it deserves. Food is a very, very important factor not only for individual nations, but also for international relations. Some countries have been using this factor to impose their desires on other nations. This problem will certainly be accorded great importance during the talks. [End recording]

ANGOLA

Captured RSA Commando Reveals Mission, Tactics

MB282042 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1928 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] In a press conference held in Luanda this afternoon, attended by members of diplomatic corps accredited in our country and by national and foreign journalists, Wynand Petrus, an official of the South African Special Forces, was presented to those present. He was captured by the FAPLA forces when he was preparing with some other elements of the racist army to sabotage the installation of Cabinda Gulf in Malongo. The meeting was opened by Comrade Pinto Joao, dirctor of the MPLA Department of Information and Propaganda.

[Begin recording] [Joao] Representatives of the diplomatic corps, representatives of the foreign press, esteemed comrades: During the decolonization process in Angola, the South African Armed Forces took the great initiative of occupying the Ruacana and Calueque Dams on the Iunene River near the border with Namibia. Then a war of aggression against the Angolan people was beginning. It has not ended yet and has had unforeseen consequences. From 1975 to 1985, we witnessed a continuation and intensification of the South African military operations against civilians and economic targets, some of which we will describe in detail.

On 4 May 1978, South African forces attacked the Cassing refugee camp which sheltered South Africans and Namibians, massacred the terrorized population killing 612 people. Twelve soldiers and three Angolan civilians were also killed. A total of 611 refugees, 63 Angolan soldiers, and 15 Angolan civilians were injured. A similar crime was later committed in Boma, a locality in Moxico Province on 26 February 1976 and this caused 198 deaths and 600 injured, all Zimbabweans.

Among the actions during the 1979-1980 period, we can stress the bombings of the Huila Timber Plants at the (Lebre) Hill. On 23 August 1981, South African forces, encouraged by the Reagan administration, carried out Operation Prothea, which led to the partial occupation of the Cunene Province.

Ladies and gentlemen, journalists and comrades: As was announced on 22 May in a communique from Ministry of Defense, once again we are confronted with aggressive actions of the heinous apartheid regime. At about 1600, on 21 May a FAPLA military unit detected the presence of a commando unit, including special units of the South African Army which tried to approach the Malongo oil installations in Cabinda with the aim of blowing them up. The ensuing fight between our forces and the commando unit of the South African Special Forces, which did not last more than 2 minutes, has resulted in the death of two military men of that special unit and the capture of another. A considerable quantity of war materiel was seized and specially the explosives which would be used to blow up the oil installations.

We must also emphasize the fact that the commando unit was equipped with powerful communication equipment, shortwave and ultra shortwave radios, which were also captured by our Defense and Security Forces, in addition to the capture of overalls identical to those of Cabinda Gulf Oil Company workers. As a diversionary tactic, the Angolan accusation was initially denied by a spokesman of the South African Ministry of Defense. This was a camouflage attempt before international public opinion because only barely a month ago, the South African Government announced in loud voice its so-called withdrawal of its regular units from Angolan territory in an attempt to fulfill the Lusaka pledges.

This camouflage maneuver was later contradicted by other South African military men who confirmed the presence in Angola of that group of saboteurs. The excuse was that they were in pursuit of SWAPO and ANC elements. In fact, the Angolan Government has sufficient evidence to determine basically the route of the South African commando unit, and we are in a positon to ridicule the declarations of the Pretoria spokesman who tried to reactivate the old argument of hot pursuit of SWAPO and ANC members, as if the hundreds of the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company employees, many of whom are Americans, were antiapartheid guerillas or as if Malongo were a military base. It is enough thus to recall that Luanda, capital of our country, is more than 1,000 km from the Namibia border and that Cabinda Province, where the South African commando unit was neutralized, is more than 2,000 km from that territory, which is occupied by Pretoria troops.

Thus it is evident that the mission of the South African commando unit was clear: to destroy the Malongo oil installations, to weaken the Angolan economy, and to destabilize our democratic and popular revolution. It is one action among other sabotage missions carried out by South African commandos all over the country, which have been on appropriate occasions denounced by our government. We can cite among them the sabotage to the Luanda oil refinery during the day on 1 December 1981 by a South African commando unit which came by sea, the attack against the (Lomaun) Dam in the Benguela Province on 19 January 1983, and the destruction of the paper factory in Alto Catumbela in the Benguela Province on 12 March 1983, when 66 Czechoslovak citizens were captured. From 2 to 8 August 1983, UNITA forces, reinforced by South African commandos and artillery, attacked the Cangamba village, but in this attack they suffered 1,100 deaths. We also underline the operations carried out on 27 September 1984 against the Benguela railroad workshops in Lobito, against the pipeline in Cabinda Province on 12 July 1984, and against two commercial ships in Luanda Harbor on 16 August 1984.

As if this were not enough, the destabilizing operations are claimed by the UNITA puppet group which operates under strategic and operational guidelines of the South African regime. It is significant that the sabotage attempt in Malongo followed the statement of a UNITA official in Paris that UNITA would spread its operations to the oil regions of Cabinda and Soyo. It is also within this framework that a so-called world congress of anticommunist guerrillas was to be held somewhere in Washington. This was sponsored by the Reagan administration with the objective, according to their supporters, of increasing the efficiency of the subversive actions against the legitimate governments of Angola, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Kampuchea. It

was exactly this objective that South Africa wanted to achieve, according to the UNITA propaganda that the South African commandos left on the ground.

The Pretoria strategists have taken into account when planning this operation the economic importance of Malongo and the fact that currently there are talks underway with the Gulf Oil Company and the United States for the revision of the contract with the Angolan National Fuel Company [Sonangol], which open wide prospects of cooeration between these enterprises not only in the interest of the Angolan economy but also of the economy of the United States.

If this act of sabotage would have been carried out, the damages would be estimated at $200 million, and this is only for the repair of the installation. About $30 million in stored oil would have been lost, and $250 million would have been lost in the 120 day period it would take to build new facilities. Malongo, in which Sonangol with 51 percent of shares is associated with Cabinda Gulf Oil Company with 49 percent of shares, has a daily production of 170,000 gallons. Malongo is the heart of oil installations in Angola.

Cabinda Gulf installed there its base for oil exploration since 1957. In Malongo there is a residential area and an industrial zone with a storage capacity of 1,675,000 gallons daily. There are also two small refineries to control the oil loading and which can refine 1,200 gallons daily and produce diesel from the surplus. In addition, several hundred technicians work in Malongo, of whom 118 are Americans, 811 Angolans and 160 of other nationalities. It is certain that the destruction of the Malongo oil installations would have meant a setback to the Angolan economy, but we also believe the Pretoria regime tried to place many obstacles in the relations beween the People's Republic of Angola and the United States. The sabotage of the Malongo oil installations if successful would have seriously harmed the American interests, which the more conservative elements pledge to defend in any part of the world. Paradoxical as it is, South Africa is using the constructive engagement policy to attack frontally economic (?targets) with American interests. Dozens if not hundreds of American citizens and citizens of other nationalities, without mentioning hundreds of Angolans, could have lost their lives. Millions of dollars invested would have been destroyed. This would be the result of a criminal action carried out by the privileged ally of the United States in Africa.

Meanwhile, the American Government, ignoring that it is the supporter of the apartheid regime, pretended this time to appear before the international community with the excuse that it was never aware of the presence of South African troops inside Angolan territory.

The State Department hurried in condemning the fact that South African regular units are still in Angola without mentioning the irresponsible behavior of the Pretoria regime which if it had succeeded in destroying the Malongo oil installations would have cause death to dozens of American technicians working there. This paradoxical alliance, which is promoted and fed by the Reagan administration does not take into account the lives of their own citizens. The American Government whould draw the necessary conclusions from this sinister episode. However strange it seems, the apartheid regime is working against the interests of the United States.

Ladies and gentlemen: According to data published by the international press, the racist government of South Africa, trapped in a web created or woven by itself, has proposed a meeting with the Angolan Government with a view, according to what has been said, to securing the release of the prisoner captured by FAPLA and the bodies of the two soldiers killed. It is worth noting that the proposal comes at a time when the final touches are being prepared for a meeting which had already been scheduled between the Angolan and U.S. delegations on one side and the Angolan and South African delegations on the other, within the framework of the talks that our government has continued in the hope of normalizing the situation in southern Africa.

Accordingly, one can easily conclude that Pretoria has tried to draw publicity dividends from these meetings which had already been scheduled long before the neutralization of the South African commando group in Malongo. It should be well understood that in this meeting, our government does not propose to discuss any issue connected with the so-called release of the recently captured individual and the bodies of the two soldiers killed. As a matter of fact, the minister of external relations of the People's Republic of Angola has clarified the stand of our government when he said that we are not ready to discuss the issue in the forthcoming days but on the contrary we are awaiting explanations from the Pretoria government over the act.

It is worth underlining here that the precipitant manner in which the announcement of the proposal was made, even before the Angolan Government was able to give details about the action, demonstrates the arrogance of the racists who, while violating the regulations which govern relations between sovereign and independent states and in total disrespect for the norms which govern the status of foreigners in the People's Republic of Angola, also tried to give lessons of goodwill to the Angolan authorities. We would like to point out here that Angola does not need to receive from the South African side instructions on showing its goodwill. As a proof of its goodwill, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola has already notified the South African side about the release of four South African seamen who had been detained some time back in the Angolan territorial waters near Namibe Province, where they were staying illegally. Aboard the ship where these South African citizens were found were other elements belonging to other nationalities. Another proof of gesture of goodwill from the Angolan Government is one which is already known by all but which today we once again underline, that is the platform of negotiations for the general solution of the situation in southern Africa contained in the letter which Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sent to the UN secretary general. We should like to recall and reaffirm the main points of this platform:

1. The immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African forces which occupy part of our territory.

2. The immediate application of the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 leading to independence for Namiba.

3. Cessation of South African aggression against Angola.

4. Cessation of all kind of logistic support for the UNITA puppet gangsters.

It is now very clear that all these acts of destabilization carried out by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola demonstrate to the international public opinion the frailty of the U.S. and South African beliefs in relation to their good intentions to solve the problem which prevails in this southern region of Africa. It also demonstrates the frailty of their beliefs in relation to the presence of the Cuban internationalist troops in Angola.

We should like to underline here that had the large-scale action against Malongo taken place, that would have not only cause pain and consternation in the United States itself but that had also as an objective to paralyze the Angolan economy and place thousands of our country's citizens in dispair. However, thanks to the vigilance of our Armed Forces, the criminal attempt by the commando group of the special troops of the South African Army, was frustrated. As has always been the case, the Angolan people will continue to defend themselves and work hard for the creation of the technical and material conditions for the building of socialism in the fatherland of Agostinho Neto.

Gentlemen of the national and international press, distinguished representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to the People's Republic of Angola, as part of this press conference, it is our wish to present to you the prisoner captured by our glorious FAPLA. We are certain that he himself will be able to describe to you the action which was intended to be carried out by the special commando unit. The prisoner captured by our Defense and Security Forces belongs to the commando group of the South African Special Forces and has the rank of captain.

[Petrus — in English] I am Captain Wynand Petrus Johannes du Toit of the SADF. My force number is 74770553-PF. I am a member of the SADF with the rank of captain, belonging to the Special Forces unit that is situated at Longebaan in the Cape.

My base is situated — if you look at this map here — you can see Langebaan in the Saldanha Bay area. It is in the Cape province of South Africa.

My military background is as follows: I have 8 years of military experience, of which a great deal of time was spent doing my training as an officer at the military academy at Saldanha Bay.

I started my military career in 1977 with my junior leader training, and during 1978 I started my officers' training, and in 1979 I started with my military degree at the military academy at Saldanha Bay, and in 1981 I finished after obtaining my military degree.

After finishing my studies at Saldanha Bay in 1981, I went to special courses training in 1982. The special courses training include most of that year, and after the training phase of more or less 32 weeks, I started to participate in several Special Forces operations.

The Special Forces of South Africa consisted of several branches with a headquarters in Pretoria, 1st Reconnaisance Regiment in Durban, 2d Reconnaisance Regiments in Pretoria, 4th Reconnaisance Regiment in Langebaan in the Cape, and 5th Reconnaisance Regiment in Phalaborwa in the northern Transvaal.

I participated in several special operations up to now. I will name the operations in which I took part, and shortly describe each of them for you.

The first operation I took part in was the destroying of the Giraul Bridge in Mocamedes during 1982, the end of 1982. The main aim of this act, this operation, was to cut off SWAPO's logistical lines which was the railway line that was going across the Giraul Bridge.

We executed the operation more or less as follows. We departed from Saldanha Bay in the Cape by ship, up to the Bay of Mocamedes. There, we went by speedboat up the mouth of the Giraul River. From there, the force then infiltrated, they followed the course of the river up to the bridge. Once we reached the bridge, the group was divided into three — two stopper groups, one to the north, and one to the south, and another group who put the explosives to the bridge.

After the explosives were put on the bridge, the three groups came together again, and exfiltrated once again along the course of the Giraul River, where the attack force was picked up again by speedboat and moved out to the mother ship that was outside. Once abord the mother ship, the mother ship then returned to South Africa. During this specific operation we lost one speedboat. It was left behind in the Bay of Mocamedes.

The second military or second special force operation in which I participated was the Maputo raid.

The raid was launched against ANC targets inside the main capital. We once again departed but this time we depart from Durban by a ship, once again mother ship, we move with the ship is to the Bay of Maputo, where we once again let the speed-boats go, and we put the attack part ashore, which moved into the capital and put the explosive charges in the offices of the ANC Headquarters.

Afterwards, we got the attack team together again. Once on the speedboat, we returned to the mother ship. The charges were post-detonated, and South Africa claimed the operation. The third operation in which I participated was carried out between end of 1983 and January 1984 near Cahama.

The aim of this operation was to determine certain infiltration routes of SWAPO. We were deployed in three teams — two 16-man teams and one 8-man team — in the vicinity of Otechinjau, southwest of Cahama.

We worked from the south corner of the vicinity of Otechinjau, up in a northern direction, past Efuai, and we tried to make contact with SWAPO, without any results. The only success we had during this operation was that we found an evacuated base of SWAPO.

[Unidentified reporter] Can you give me the names again, please?

[Petrus — in English] repeat, we started the operation in the vicinity of Otechinjau, with the three groups moving in a northern direction, upwards, past (Efua) up to a point more or less halfway between Cahama and Chibemba. During this operation the only success that we obtained was the establishing of an evacuated base of SWAPO.

As you all well know, by the end of 1983, the SADF launched an operation called Askari. Operation Askari mainly took place in the vicinity of Cahama, Quiteve, Mulundu.

As part of that attack force, the teams of us on the ground were supposed to form a stopper group between Cahama and Chibemba, once Cahama was attacked.

The only problem at this stage was that the attack was postponed, and my team was withdrawn before the actual attack started.

This operation in the Cahama resulted only in the discovery of a deserted SWAPO base and nothing else.

The next operation and the last one, to which we came, is the operation for which I am here.

This last operation was launched with the aim of destroying the oil storage tanks in Cabinda Gulf.

This operation was executed in five phases. The first phase, the preparation and training phase. The second phase, was the transit phase, the third phase was the infiltration and hiding, the fourth phase, the attack phase, and the fifth phase, the exit.

The first phase, the preparation and training phase, began during January of this year, and all the training happened to be in the Saldanha Bay area in the Cape Province.

During this training phase, there was training with explosives of the harmless type, radio communications training, training with weapons and also training of tactics about bush fighting.

I trained a team, a well-organized machine, which should operate quick, fast, and effective.

After this training, and till the preparation was finished, we came to transit phase that is the phase during which we moved from Saldanha Bay in the western Cape up to the Province of Cabinda.

We were transited by the ship the SAS Jim Fouche, that means South African Ship Jim Fouche, which is of the Saar class origin, is (?highly) designed and built, with a main armament of two 76 mm (Ultimilaro) rapid firing guns, and can carry up to six Scorpion surface to surface missiles. We left Saldanha Bay with this ship during the night of 13-14 May. We arrived at the target area during the night of 18-19 May.

During the day, the ship strayed off the coast in the vicinity of 100 miles more or less of the coast. During the night of 19-20 May,the ship moved closer towards the shore. If you look here at the map of Cabinda, you will see a point 100 miles off Malembo here, here, the ship stays during the day. In the vicinity of 1700, 1800 the ship starts to move at rapid speed towards the coast, to be in the drop-off position around 2000 to 2130, 15 to 20 miles off the coast.

During the first night, no deployments took place, as from the mother ship observation was being done on the oil rigs and installations, in the sea itself, and in the early night the ship went out again to a position more or less 100 miles off the coast. On the second night of deployment, that is, the night of 20-21 May, the ship starts once again in the vicinity of 1700 with the run-in towards the coast to the normal position 30 miles off the coast, and in position at this place here was at 2100.

From the ship three Zodian inflatable boats were launched. With these inflatable boats, we drive up in the direction of Landana. From there we followed the coast, quite close to the coast. The reason was to identify an outstanding point from the shore on the coast, which anybody can see, which we can use in case of an emergency to put an emergency pack.

The team consists of nine members to go ashore, and five members to stay on the boat, plus a doctor.

When we came down the coast, we did find an outstanding point which we indicated to everybody on the boat so that if an emergency arose, then the people could go and look for the specific pack in that vicinity. We would come back to the emergency procedures later again.

We ran the boats in the Bay of Malembo, and the 9-man team went ashore. The 9-man team was commanded by myself. We moved up towards the Township of Malembo, we planned to pass the township of Malembo at the back of it, the western side of the township.

During our effort to pass the Township of Malembo on the western side, we lost a bit of time there, due to the fact that we could not find the correct route around in the dark, but eventually we came to the tar road, of which we followed down towards the installation which is in this vicinity.

Once we reached the oil installation here, we turned off the tar road and we moved into the bush to an eastern direction, and then south, to find the place where we can lay up during the day.

The place which we want to find is southeast of the installation itself. There is a thick bush with dense undergrowth that runs down towards the seaside. The plan was that we then lay up during the day of 21st in that dense bush, and to start off there the same place from there on the night of the 21st.

The plan was that as soon as it is dark, we will start moving from the laying-up position towards the installation itself. Once we reach the outer perimiter we would lay low in the bush, observe here the place, look at it, and see what is going on. Once we find a safe entrance place, we will then enter the complex outer perimeter fence.

Once inside the outer perimeter fence, the team would then rapidly move toward the oil storage tanks and there were six of

them. Once close to the six tanks, the team would then divide into three small teams, one team that is the command team which would stay outside the tank farm, that is to ensure safe entrance and exit for the two teams which infiltrate the tank farm.

The two teams that would enter the tank farm each carry with them three mines. Inside the tank farm, both groups would then move to the southern side of the tank farm, from where they will commence planting their mines, and they would plant the mines as follows: more or less 1.5 meters above ground level, (?to) 15 meters apart, on each tank.

Thus, for each tank, two mines would be placed, and the remainder of the mines would have been placed on all the water — fire — extinguishers pipes inside the tank farm, if we were able to find such pipes, then the two teams will exfiltrate again and they will meet up with the third team that is outside, and as one big team they will once again move to the outer perimeter fence, rapidly cross that fence, and move again on the tar road back to the Bay of Malembo.

We would follow the same route back to Malembo once again on the western side of the township of Malembo, down to the bay itself, where we would have been picked up by the inflatables, and moved back to the mother ship, and with the mother ship then we will depart back to South Africa.

Unfortunately, everything did not go according to our plan. Due to a lack of information, we did not know of several FAPLA bases in this area. There was in fact a FAPLA base just to the eastern side of our laying-up position, about 500 meters from our laying up position, and another FAPLA base to the South, and most probably one just north of the installation.

During the day, we were close to the side of the bush, to watch our tracks, to see whether anybody was following us, or picked up our tracks during the day. It was only then that we realized that we got problems, because of the bases in the area, which we could see during the day. There was nothing, however, that we could do at that stage. So we had to lay low.

In the vicinity of 0800 that morning several shots were fired by most probably some of the American people at the installations themselves who were hunting. The shots come quite close to where we were at that stage. They did not bother us, and we still stay low. In the vicinity of 1100 that morning, we saw two FAPLA people following our tracks. They came to about 150 meters of our position, from which they turn around and go back.

At 1300 on the day of 21st — 1 o'clock — a FAPLA patrol of 11 people passed our position 5 meters from where our team was lying. They walked quite close past us, and after that we thought maybe they are just doing training.

After 1300, several small FAPLA patrols passed the area. In other words, they were moving several patrols in the area which we could see.

In the vicinity of 1700 in the afternoon, we heard people moving through the bush from a southerly direction.

And by moving from a southerly direction, the FAPLA soldiers forced our group into a point where we had no cover.

So, at this stage we know that we are going to make contact with FAPLA, and at a certain stage where we could retreat no further, there was no cover. It looks outside like a soccer field. There was no grass, no cover whatsoever. We had to open fire.

When the contact starts, our team moved out of the bush and start moving rapidly in a westerly direction. Once again, we ran into a lot of FAPLA soldiers there, who were firing at us, and we then once again moved into the thick bush, to get out of the line of fire.

At this stage, we knew that we were surrounded, that there was not much that we can do. The only thing that could rescue us was darkness, we knew that as soon as the sun go down, we could get out and away, but once again the people began closing down on our position.

At that stage, I gave the command that the 9-man team must break up into groups of three men each, and try to get through the FAPLA lines.

As we were trying to get out on a eastern direction, myself in the front, with two people following me. We were nearly through the lines, and we were close on the outside, we could have make it, but by some unfortunate happening, some of the FAPLA — one FAPLA soldier saw something through the short grass, and they opened fire.

The two men with me was killed, and I myself was shot, wounded, after which they came to us and dragged us out of the grass, and they tied my hands behind my back, and took me with them.

I was shot three times, once in the neck, the shoulder, and the arm. There was nothing much to do at that stage. Maybe this distraction gave the rest of the people a break, and by the time they had evacuated me on the vehicle, it was starting getting dark, and that was the possibility for the rest of the team to escape.

I was loaded on the back of a truck, and was rapidly evacuated to the main city of Cabinda, where a few questions were put to me, and I received medical attention.

Now, at this stage we can now discuss the emergency plan. During any emergency it was stipulated that, if we made a contact with the enemy, that is, with FAPLA, then we won't carry on the attack on the oil installation.

The people will have to move rapidly to the Bay of Malembo, to arrange to be pick up there. If the pick-up in Malembo failed the first night, then the boat will go back. They will come back the next night, and try for a pick-up again. They will even, if there is not a pick-up on the second night, they will go back, they will come back on the third night. If, however, the pick-up fails on the third night, then they will use this outstanding point, which was identified during the first night, to put down a pack with certain emergencies in it.

If nobody had been picked up after the third night, the boatwould return and the mother ship will then return to South Africa. The team who is then ashore at this stage must exfiltrate to Zaire.

The specific point to where the people must move is through Lake (Livobo).

As we reach this area, then the team then will have wait until other people will come and make contact with the team there.

We do not, however, know who these other people were. This was an absolutely last emergency, and on our way out to this osition, we will then talk with Pretoria, who will give us the instructions on who to meet at (Livobo).

However, in this case, it seems like after darkness, came after the contact, the people successfully break through the FAPLA line, and moved back to the Bay of Malembo, where they were picked up that night, and moved out. I must point out, however, that during the moments where the two people was killed and myself wounded, there was a lot of loud talking by our captors.

Due to this loud talk, the hidden elements could hear, at this stage, that the other people were either killed or wounded, or captured. If they knew that two people were killed and one captured, and they go back to the Bay of Malembo, they will not put the emergency pack ashore.

If, however, they think that there are still people left in the area, they would have put the pack in the area, but because of the injured people and the contact, the boat will not come back again the next night, due to possibility of detection. They will therefore on the mother ship depart back to South Africa.

It is unfortunate that after I was captured and picked up, I do not know what happened to the rest of the people.

We will now discuss some of this equipment, here in the front.

We will start with the radio equipment. This is a (Sinclair) 30 high-frequency radio, which will be used to talk back to the main headquarters in Pretoria. This radio is an A-84, and this radio is used to talk between the small groups on the ground.

This radio is a (PRC) (ENI) type, and it is used as an alternative to talk between the people ashore and the peole on the boat. This is a normal Channel-16 radio which is used or which was used to listen to the conversations by the people in the vicinity. By listening in on this radio, we hoped to establish what was going on.

This is a Sterling Patchett weapon of British origin. And the magazine that fitted. Makarov, a pistol.

This piece of equipment is (?Pretotal), a high-powered explosive which means actually that it is a lot of explosives that is put behind a piece of metal, and when detonated, it can propel this piece of metal over a long distance through a very thick obstacle. The aim of these explosive charges was that if we were not able to penetrate the tank farm, we would put up this on the outside and shoot it — the tanks — from the outside with these explosive charges.

This is a piece of night-vision equipment. You look in the dark with it. Each member of the team carried with him a set of medical equipment. Chest webbing. A pair of binoculars. A pair of boots clothing.

There are still a few points which I must discuss with you. The first one is, you saw certain pieces of equipment now. I showed you. You know what happened. I just want to say a few thing about the FAPLA soldiers that we encountered. During my career in all my meetings with the FAPLA soldiers, it all comes down to the point that FAPLA soldiers are well trained and well disciplined.

My situation at this stage, I am very well cared for, I received very good medical attention, and I am well handled, and I eat well. Thank you.

[Joao] Gentlemen of the international press, dear comrades, you have just heard the statement made by the prisoner captured by our glorious FAPLA. If there are journalists who would like to pose to us or to the prisoner some questions, we would be ready to answer them.

[Unidentified reporter] The question comes from the USSR television. The first question is first as a professional officer, you should be aware of the damage that the mines you took with you were capable of causing. How many deaths do you think one explosion of the mine could cause and what would be the material damage cause by such a mine? And the second question is: You said nothing about the UNITA propaganda which you brought with you.

[Petrus — in English] On answering the first question, due to the fact that the attack would happen late at night, there was to be expected nobody inside the tank farm. So, the aim was not to cause damage or bodily injury to any people inside the tank farm. As to the second question of the UNITA propaganda, it is something that I have left out, and as all or most of the operation that we usually do, we claim or UNITA claims the responsibility. If this (?task) was done successfully and UNITA got the responsibility for the attack, then it shows UNITA is active also in the northern part, in the Province of Cabinda.

[Name indistinct from the magazine *AFRIQUE ASIE*] I wish to know if you are aware if other South African Defense Force commando groups are currently operating inside Angola. I also wish to know if your headquarters told you of other objectives inside Angola. And finally, when you were given the orders for this operation, in what way did your commander justify to you the attacks against the Amlongo oil terminal since it is not a military target but it is, it represents substantial U.S. investments and the U.S. Government is a friend of the South African Government?

[Petrus — in English] The South African Special Forces consist of several units, as I showed out to you earlier. It is a fact that different commando groups are not told of each other's missions. Therefore, it is not to my knowledge, I do not know that there are any other special forces commandos at this stage active inside the southern part of Angola and also I do not know what the other commando groups are doing. As to the question of when I

received my instructions, when I received my instructions I was told that if this target could be destroyed, it is more economically and [words indistinct] militarily because the Malongo oil installation provides a very high income for the Angola Government, it would cause them real economic damage and setback if the oil installation could have been put out of order for even a few months.

[Moises from PRENSA LATINA] The question is, I wish to return to your statement on the loss of human life in the act of sabotage. Considering that the oil tanks carry about 170,000 barrels of oil, how can you (?say) that there would not be any human loss of life [words indistinct] total destruction of [words indistinct] of this very large quantity of petroleum. An expert who has written on this question in the international press has estimated that at least between 20 and 40 people should have been killed.

[Petrus — in English] I accept the fact that people could have been killed, but nowhere near the tank farm was any installation where people are living, no houses, no guard post, (?nothing) that could have been damaged. In other words nobody could have been sleeping, and is being hurt by the explosion. The only people who could be hurt by the explosion are people who were inside the tank farm. And as to the limited information, people were not supposed to be at night time in the tank farm.

[Unidentified TASS reporter] I represent TASS here, Angola. So, captain, or, prisoner, you have explained here in detail about your action and ther actions of your friends here, in (?sovereign) Angola. We would like to know for what purposes you personally and your friends are, fighting here in (?southern) Angola — and you make a lot of criminal actions, — against Angolan people. How do you (?explain) just now, here, your personal actions? That is my question. [Petrus — in English] I will answer that. As to the reason why personally I am a soldier, I will talk later. But as to the (?action) of why the people of South Africa are fighting in Angola, you all know that SWAPO is using Angola as an off-spring, and a spring-off base against Namibia. After several times that the South African Government asked the Angolan Government not to help SWAPO, SWAPO is still attacking from their state. The governments at this stage do not talk to each other. By this type of action most South African people hope to get the two governments together to force them to talk so that we can work out a plan where SWAPO is not any more coming into South-West [Africa], therefore causing us to fight in South-West too. As for the reason why I personally am a soldier, I like it, from the beginning, it is a good job [words indistinct]. [Station goes off air]

MOZAMBIQUE

Labor Secretary Leaves for Visit to Havana

MB281238 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Secretary of State for Labor Aguiar Mazula arrived in Havana yesterday for a visit at the invitation of Joaquim Benavides, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Labor and Social Security.

After his visit to Cuba, Aguiar Mazula will leave for Geneva where he will attend the 71st international labor conference on 7 June. The meeting will discuss health care at work, wages, working hours, equal opportunity in employment, inspection of working conditions, and the question of apartheid in South Africa. During his stay in Geneva the secretary of state for labor will hold talks with his Angolan, Cape Verdian, Guinean, and Sao Tomean counterparts.

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Denies Commandos To Blow Up Oil Facilities

MB282332 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2329 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Cape Town, May 28, SAPA — A Defence Force spokesman in Cape Town tonight denied that South Africa had sent commandos to Angola to blow up oil installations.

Reacting to reports from Luanda quoting the captured South African soldier as admitting that this was the commandos purpose, the SADF spokesman pointed out that the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, had "put it on record very clearly during debate on his budget vote in parliament yesterday, that the Marxists are very persuasive.

"We know its not true that the commandos were there to blow up the oil installation, but to collect intelligence.

"The minister said yesterday that the captive soldier would be used for maximum propaganda purposes. The Marxists are known for the methods they use to make captives talk in a way which suits their specific propaganda purposes.

"The captive is in their hands and the Marxists would not have made the earlier statements they did without knowing they would be able to persude him to say what they wanted him to say."

Malan Says RSA Trying To Get Soldier Released

MB281622 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] South Africa is doing all it can to retrieve the bodies of two soldiers who were killed in northern Angola last week, as well as to have the wounded soldier, Wynand du Toit, released. This assurance has been given by the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, at the outset of the debate on his budget vote in the House of Assembly.

Gen Malan said that apparently it was going to be a difficult and drawn-out process, because it was clear that the Angolan Government was abusing Mr du Toit's detention in order to obtain the maximum propaganda from it.

Gen Malan endorsed a statement made by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, earlier, to the effect that the soldiers' orders had not been to commit acts of sabotage but to obtain information about ANC bases in northern Angola.

Gen Malan said that the Defense Force learned from experience that the most reliable information came from bases as deep into the interior of Angola as possible. He said that at a time when the ANC had indicated that it would be concentrating on soft civilian targets in South Africa, exact information was indispensable. Referring to allegations of destabilization, Gen Malan said that the South African target was not Angola, but the ANC. He said that operations aimed at obtaining information could in no way be compared with aggressive operations.

Gen Malan called far-fetched allegations that the dispatching of an information team into Angola violated the Lusaka Agreement. The agreeement concerned SWAPO and SWAPO activities in a definite area of southern Africa.

Gen Malan said that the SADF was what he called a proactive force. Its duty was to be alert and to be prepared. The collection of information and the tracing of enemy bases formed part of its primary task of ensuring peace. Gen Malan said that South Africa had to retain the initiative.

Slabbert Attacks Malan Remarks

MB290703 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpts] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, has released details of the South African commandos who clashed with troops in Angola. He has told parliament that the two South Africans killed and a third who was captured were on their way to a suspected ANC base to confirm intelligence reports.

But the leader of the opposition, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, says the minister's explanation is, in his words, simply not good enough. The progressive Federal Party leader says the SADF is creating a major crisis of credibility:

[Begin recording] The minister has to explain to us why at this particular stage, this very delicate stage in South Africa's international position, it was found necessary to engage in a surveillance operation, and I tried to illustrate this by referring to the fact that we have just dissolved the Joint Monitoring Commission; we are facing a very strong disinvestment campaign; the presence of the Cubans are a controversial factor in the whole Namibian settlement, and that we have just come through a delicate phase in the whole Nkomati Accord. [End recording]

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert also says the minister is not doing his job as a politician. He moved an amendement in parliament that Gen Malan's salary be reduced by almost 20,000 rand to encourage the minister to go back to the Defense Force. Dr Van Zyl Slabbert explained the reasons for this:

[Begin recording] Well, I think that the minister has so far not really tried to reply to the political consequences in the political implications of military operations. We cannot continually be confronted with pure military operations without the minister explaining to us why we have to accept some of the political consequences. He is, after all, the political head of the defense force and as such he is a politician. He is not a military man, and he has to explain to us what the political implications are of what he is going to do. [End recording]

Commentary on Reconnaissance Risks, Methods

MB280714 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 May 85

[Station commentary: "Reconnaissance"]

[Text] The capture of three South African soldiers on a reconnaissance mission in northern Angola is a serious diplomatic setback for the country. It is a setback in the advantage it gives those in the West who believe nothing good and everything bad about South Africa, and who are not particular about the methods they use in furthering their vendetta against it. Exploiting the incidents puts new life into the anti-South African offensive, whether in furthering the disinvestment drive, putting pressure on governments to adopt more hostile policies, or mobilizing public sympathy for revolutionary bodies like SWAPO and the ANC and their protectors.

South Africans cannot be unaware of the potentially high cost to the country of such an incident. At the same time, however, there is no doubt at all of the need for intelligence missions of the kind on which the three reconnaissance troops were engaged to be undertaken. It is a matter of survival. A country that is faced with hostile forces beyond its borders, forces intent on overthrowing the state by revoluiton, is under an absolute obligation to its people to take effective action in self-defense, and that duty clearly includes implementation of intelligence gathering operations to learn of an enemy's activities and plans. Whether such operations are carried out by spy planes and satellites, by resident agents, or by small highly mobile groups that are sent into an area from time to time is immaterial. It has to be done, and it is done, by virtually every country in the world all the time.

That the situation in Angola today is one that closely affects South African security hardly needs spelling out. South African fighting forces recently completed a withdrawal from southern Angola where they had been stationed since eliminating a SWAPO terrorist presence in order to prevent renewed SWAPO infiltration from the north. The withdrawal was conducted under an agreement with the Angola Government in terms of which FAPLA forces soldiers would ensure that the southern region remained free of SWAPO groups.

In fact, such groups have already begun infiltrating into the region, and through it, to South-West Africa to commit acts of terrorism.

Hardly a week ago, the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, felt compelled to warn that South Africa would not hesitate to strike across the border again to deal with the threat. What is more, there is by now an abundance of detained evidence that not only SWAPO, but the ANC, having been expelled from a number of other southern African countries, are ensconced in large training camps in north of Angola. Trained ANC terrorists are transported from there to South Africa through other countries. For the security forces to have ignored all that would have been a gross dereliction of their duty.

The people demand of their government that it should act effectively in their defense. No state at any time in history, certainly none that is openly threatened with revolutionary subversion, has succeeded in fulfilling that primary obligation to its citizens without resorting to intelligence gathering in order to discover the plans of its enemies. That is a survival imperative that any state has to weigh against the risk of a mishap and subsequent exposure. Survival inevitably always weighs more heavily.

Defense Minister Speaks on Unrest, Role of Army

MB260609 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says there is suspicion and ignorance about the tasks given to the defense force. Speaking at the opening of a MOTH [Memorable Order of Tin Hats, retired soldiers' organization] in Peitermaritzburg, Gen Malan said the defense force action in black residential areas was not a draconian display of power.

The defense force, being one of the instruments concerned with national security, was responsible for the safety of each and every one in the country. Gen Malan emphasized that a government could not allow a simmering unrest situation to erupt into large-scale violence.

Botha Rejects 'Rushing Headlong' Into Change

MB270631 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says he will not allow the international community to stampede him into reform in South Africa. Speaking in an interview with the British Independent Television News service, President Botha has said that he was a responsible person. He said that he would not destroy the stability of the country by rushing headlong into change.

Asked whether he believed that apartheid was being dismantled, President Botha said that if apartheid meant the destruction of certain rights, then it was being dismantled; but if apartheid meant the maintenance of self respect by each of the main cultural groups, then it was being retained. In this connection, President Botha said that he was against all forms of discrimination, but not against all forms of differentiation.

He said negative apartheid was being abolished. Referring to powersharing in South Africa, Mr Botha said that he was introducing a system which would broaden democracy by giving everyone a vote in matters which affected his own interests. Structures were also being introduced for joint decisionmaking on matters of general interest.

President Botha said that he did not envisage powersharing for South Africa in the liberal sense of the word, because he was opposed to either a unitary or a federal state. President Botha said that basic democracy lay in local government. This is why he had been establishing local authorities in black urban areas over the past few years. He said that 9 million to 10 million blacks lived outside the self-governing and independent states and were concentrated in a number of urban groups. Many of these blacks were South African citizens by birth and provision had to be made for them to participate in the governing of their own affairs and in affairs of general interest to themselves and whites in the country.

President Both said that such government had to take place at the highest possible level. Mr Botha said that the special cabinet committee that had been appointed to investigate such matters would be expanded into an informal forum so that representative leaders could join in talks because it was useless to try to prescribe to others what they could expect in future. President Botha said in the ITN interview that in this way there would be discussions aimed at finding solutions to the difficulties faced by minorities.

Referring to Northern Ireland, he said that that country had two different cultural groups which had difficulty in living together. In South Africa, however, there was a multicultural community and each group could be regarded as a minority.

Opposes 'Unitary State'

AU261454 Paris AFP in English 1445 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] London, May 26 (AFP) — President Pieter Botha, head of South Africa's white minority government, said today he was "against the domination of one group by the others".

Interviewed on Britain's independent television channel, Mr. Botha said this would be the result of making South Africa a "unitary state", and he was opposed to this, "whether it is a federation or a union."

Mr. Botha said he was in favour of the creation of institutions at local, regional and national level to discuss "problems of common interest", but added that dialogue should not necessarily take place in a single multi-racial body.

The South African president also said he supported the involvement of blacks in the exercise of power at the highest possible level, beginning with local administration.

Asked about a timetable for reforms, Mr. Botha said: "I cannot foresee the future in 30 or 40 years". But he added: "We are a multi-cultural society and the rights and the way of life of each group should be protected."

10 Injured in Explosion in Central Johannesburg

MB281413 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1408 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 28, SAPA — Ten whites were injured in an explosion in the Nedbank East Centre Building in central Johanneburg today.

First reports said three of the people were in a serious condition and taken to the Johannesburg General Hospital.

The explosion occurred on the first floor of the Nedbank East

Building occupied by the Southern Transvaal Medical commando of the South African Defence Force.

Police PRO [public relations officer for the Witwatersrand, Colonel Fred Bull, said the cause of the explosion was not known. He said several people were injured in the blast, including two blacks.

He said most of the injuries were slight.

Police have cordoned off the area and are searching the building for a possible second bomb.

At least 250 people surrounded the building and had to be restrained by police with dogs from getting too close to the scene.

A Transvaal Bureau cameraman was arrested for refusing to leave the immediate area.

The injured were inside the building at the time of the explosion.

Buthelezi Discusses Violence, Negotiations

MB280609 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2018 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Ulundi, May 27, SAPA — Violent reaction to apartheid had become so evident during the last nine months, that it could become endemic and a permanent aspect of political life, the chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, told the legislative assembly in Ulundi today.

"Violence is on the upswing in a situation which is more polarised than it has ever been before and in which black anger will remain volatile for much longer than it has ever done before. We have reached a point in which violent reactions to apartheid, which have been so evident during the last nine months, may well become endemic and a permanently present aspect of our political life," Chief Buthelezi said.

The South African Government had grasped the need to bring about reforms with "a very shaky white hand" and its lack of courage in doing what "simply has to be done boldly, expediently and with determination, could well put the state president (Mr P.W. Botha) on the skids," he said.

Commenting on a television interview — broadcast on SABC-TV last night — between Mr Botha and an independent Television (ITN) reporter, Chief Buthelezi said, "the state president told all South Africa and the whole world that he has met me frequently and that while he and I both accept differences of opinion on some matters, we cooperate on a wide range of issues. He rejected what we regard as the essence of the Buthelezi Commission report. He ruled out giving political expression to the total interdependence of Kwazulu and Natal, and he poured cold water on the prospects that the area of Natal/Kwazulu could be an experimental seedbed for the future. He ruled out the possibility of the government making a declaration of intent about power-sharing," the chief minister said.

"The state president misleads South Africa and the world when he says that he has had frequent discussions with me." He had only one discussion with Mr Botha in four years and one private meeting "to break the ice" for the sole discussion, he said. "But Mr Botha wants to pretend to the world that I am working closely with him and that we have cozy discussions, despite the fact that we have differences of opinion."

Chief Buthelezi said that within the framework of what Mr Botha had said in the interview, there was nothing that "I can talk to him about."

"South Africa must be told quite clearly that Mr Botha refuses to discuss the future outside the four corners of apartheid with me. The world must be told that he refuses to discuss even the possibility of power-sharing in a unitary state.... that Mr Botha regards my goodwill... and ... of Inkatha, as an expendable item which he does not really need."

He was not afraid of wilderness politics, "and I must withdraw from situations in which I am represented as betraying the trust of millions of black South Africans."

He would speak to the state president about power-sharing, practical cooperation on a wide range of matters, and to keep the prospects of negotiation alive. "But ... if my going to Cape Town to see the state president is construed as active cooperation in legitimizing white supremacist politics, I will, in future, rather stay here at Ulundi and fold my arms while the government squanders the hope which flows from the willingness of the majority of blacks in this country to seek nonviolent solutions."

Chief Buthelezi said he represented a substantial body of black opinion, and added: "I must say, with all the responsibility at my command, that if the state president's statements in the televised interview last night reflect all that there is in him, then again I would rather go to the people for a massive endorsement of my opposition to him."

The chief minister said he had a duty to the republic to state in clear and measured terms, what black South Africa's response was to the emerging situation in the country. "Whatever black spokesmen have been saying in recent times in different parts of the world, every member of this house knows that black South Africans are prepared to enter the politics of negotiation and that I have responded to very widespread black demands in insisting that the South African Government declare its intention to move towards power-sharing with blacks, if it has such an intention, or to declare its intention never to do so if it has no such intention," he said.

Power-sharing, within the framework of the present Constitution, was not possible, he said. "I have again and again raised the kernel issue that black South Africa will never ever accept an apartheid rendition of power-sharing which leaves 87 percent of the country — all its wealth, control over the country's fiscal policy...the army ... navy...police... transport, and in the final analysis, control over both internal and foreign policy — in the hands of the country's white minority."

Power-sharing would only have meaning for blacks when they shared power at central government level, he said. No black leader with a real constituency in South Africa, who like Chief Buthelezi had to test his actions and perceptions against popular will in democratic procedures, would participate in any discussions with the government to assist whites to appropriate for themselves "that which belongs to all of us," he said.

It was urgently and desperately necessary for steps to be taken to avoid "violent confrontations between black and white, which flow from social, economic, political and constitutional racial discrimination."

If violent confrontation was to be avoided, "we must recognise that we will fail to do so if we insist on one-man, one-vote in a unitary state."

This was his and black South Africans' cherished ideal, and a "cherished ideal for which a great many black South Africans are prepared to die," Chief Buthelezi said. "No matter how deeply I cherish this ideal, I know that at this point in the history of our country, whites will be driven to grave acts of desperation if we tried to ram this solution down their throats. We would have to do so with butts of guns, and we would have to attempt to do so in situations in which whites adopt a scorched-earth policy in their resistance to it. On the other hand, whites will have to ram down black throats, also with the butt of a gun, the notion that they as a minority are entitled to appropriate 87 percent of the country and all its wealth as their own and, therefore, all final decision-making both in the realms of internal and external policy.

"In recognition of these harsh realities, and out of a deep sense of South African patriotism, I express the love of my land by taking the first step in the politics of negotiation. At great cost and with great courage, I take the step towards the politics of negotiation by saying to White South Africa that I am prepared to talk about power-sharing, without insisting that we talk about one-man, one-vote, in a unitary state. And I ask simply that the South African Government declare its intention of talking about an alternative to a one-man, one-vote, unitary state with black South Africa," he said.

He had praised — where it was due — every act of reform undertaken by the government, but unless the republic recognised the need to share power at all levels of government, he would have given praise where it was not due. "I am not prepared to mislead black South Africa into having false hopes which rest on distortions of the realities in front of us," he said.